INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,060 ** PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1973 Established 1887

هكذا من الأصل

AY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: cloudy. Temp. 42-39 (5-4). Tomorrow of showers. Yesterday's temp. 52-45. LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 52-45. Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 54-43. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. (63-46 (17-8). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 18-10). Yesterday's temp. 55-43 (13-8). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6 S.	Lebanon	70 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fior.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	6 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	50.20
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

Sadat Jeers at U.S. Offers: Golda Meir Might Be Better

EW YORK, April 1 (IHT).—
ypt's President Anwar Sa-
who has just named himself
tary governor of the nation,
interviewed Thursday by Ar-
l de Borchgrave, senior
r of Newsweek magazine, in
interview Mr. Sadat follow-
up his recent speech pro-
ning an "era of total con-
tation" with Israel by insist-
that "everything in this
ntry is now being mobilized
arnest for a resumption of
battle."

owever, in a Newsweek
le accompanying Mr. de
ngrave's interview, Mr. Sa-
s remarks were characteriz-
as a ploy to stifle domestic
cism of his do-nothing
me, but the commentator
s that he is in such serious
ble that he may be desper-
enough to talk himself into
g to war.

the Newsweek article it is
rted that a few weeks af-
Mr. Sadat expelled Soviet
tary personnel in 1972, the
ident ordered his then War
ister, Gen. Mohammed Sa-
to drop a parachute

UPI.
Anwar Sadat

brigade into the Sinai and hold a beachhead while Egypt put on diplomatic pressure through the United Nations, Libya cut off oil to Europe and the screws were to be put on Washington to force Israel to withdraw. Gen. Sadek refused, saying that the home front was not prepared to cope with Israeli reprisals; he did not add that the army was not ready and that it had only enough ammunition for three days of fighting. Mr. Sadat was forced to postpone his operation and two months later he fired Gen. Sadek.

Since then, Newsweek says, Mr. Sadat has bided his time, but in February, his desire to strike out at the Israelis was piqued by a daring—and, until now, unreported—Israeli commando raid on Egyptian territory. Egyptian radar picked up what looked like four Israeli helicopters crossing the frontier. But in reality there were eight choppers, flying close together in pairs. An alert was sounded, then canceled when four blips headed back to Israeli-held territory. What the Egyptians did not know was that the four other Israeli choppers, painted with Egyptian markings, remained behind on the ground. Then Israeli commandos, clad in Egyptian uniforms, captured several Egyptian staff officers and spirited them back to Israel.

[Observers in Paris, commenting on the Newsweek report, said the Israeli commando operation in the Sinai could have led to Israel's reaction when an off-course Libyan airliner strayed into the area and was forced down with the loss of more than 100 lives in February.]

In Washington and Jerusalem, Mr. Sadat's latest moves were received with a studied calm, since Israel has made it clear that its air force will not hesitate to devastate the Egyptians in the event of even a limited war. The Israelis should have little trouble doing just that.

The Israelis do not believe that Mr. Sadat's Arab allies would be of much help in the event of renewed fighting.

All this may be true—but it still does not rule out the possibility of a new Arab-Israeli conflict. According to Mr. de Borchgrave's sources in Egypt, the Russians have given Cairo the impression that they would not be too upset by a "limited military action" and as a result of recent visits to Moscow by Egyptian officials, the Russians have agreed to resume the flow of military hardware and spare parts that was cut back after their humiliating ouster from Egypt last year. Among the new armaments is a ground-to-ground missile with conventional warhead that can reach deep inside Israeli territory.

The Interview...

r. de Borchgrave—You said week that the U.S. wanted to make "public concessions" rder to get things moving in. What exactly happened veen Hafez Ismail [Mr. Sa-s national security adviser], on, Kissinger and Rogers. at sort of concessions was hington talking about?

r. Sadat—The theory in hington's mind about public essions was so astonishing I think if Hafez Ismail had ducted these talks with da Meir the results would e been less ridiculous. They ed for a declaration about legitimate position of the eli case. Also for one-sided nitments for the benefit of el. For the demilitarization Sinai, they have not and not exert any pressure on el. Quite the contrary. For first time we see total and plete agreement between U.S. and Israel on Middle tern policy. Eban confirmed And no one in Washington ied it. And on the heels of fez Ismail's mission, Washing-released the details of the Phantom deal and aid for development of Israel's new emade fighter-bomber. Ev-thing was discouraging. mplete failure and despair ns it up.

Q.—Are you still prepared, as you were two years ago, to sign a final peace agreement with Israel in return for withdrawal?

A.—Before I agreed to send Hafez Ismail to the U.S. I sent four questions to Washington. 1) From Nixon on down, I wrote, everyone says there are special relations between the U.S. and Israel, so please tell me what are the dimensions of this relationship and the repercussions it will have on any talks we have together. 2) Is it really in the benefit of our talks to give Israel this flood of economic and military aid which can only result in making Israel more obstinate and how can this help us reach a peaceful solution. 3) When I made my initiative in February, 1971, (final peace agreement, recognition of the state of Israel, freedom of navigation, etc. in return for withdrawal) I was genuine and told you it was a test of peace. Rogers told me it was now up to Israel. But Israel told you it was just the beginning of Egyptian concessions. In view of your complete retreat since then, I asked Washington, what will be the results of our talks. 4) Before we begin our talks it must be clearly understood there can be no question of ceding any part of our occupied territory.

Washington's answer was not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

United Press International.
SHORT LAYOVER—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu being greeted in Honolulu Saturday on his way to a meeting with President Nixon in San Clemente, Calif. There were twice as many security agents on hand as there were people to welcome him.

2-Day Session in California

Nixon, Thieu Open Summit Today

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 1 (AP).—President Nixon is ready to offer assurances of moral and economic support to South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu in their two days of summit talks that will begin tomorrow.

Sources who reported this yesterday said that the basic question is whether Mr. Nixon is prepared to give Mr. Thieu a specific guarantee of U.S. military intervention to thwart any major cease-fire violations by North Vietnam.

They said that Mr. Nixon is expected to stick close to his previous declarations that the United States expects full Communist compliance with the cease-fire agreement and probably will repeat his warning that Hanoi's leaders "should have no doubt as to the consequences if they fail to comply."

The French magazine Nouvel Observateur asked Mr. Thieu in an interview published yesterday in Paris if he thought that Mr. Nixon was prepared to resume bombing over North or South Vietnam to counter any major Communist offensive.

"I can't tell you," Mr. Thieu replied. "But we have an assurance that the United States will react in case of a serious violation" of the cease-fire.

Asked what would constitute a serious violation, Mr. Thieu said: "That is for us to judge and for the United States to decide. Let us say it is something which exceeds our defensive capacity."

'Still Need' USAF

He said that "never again" would he ask for American ground troops, because the South Vietnamese Army is strong enough to defend itself. "But we still need the strategic and tactical support of American air power," he said in the interview.

When Mr. Thieu left Saigon yesterday, he said that he would seek in his meetings with Mr. Nixon to "consolidate this peace... to make it a real and lasting peace."

He said that he also would "express our grateful thanks to the government and people of the United States for its decade of military involvement in Vietnam."

One of Mr. Thieu's top aides, Pham Duong Hien, already is in the United States as an advance man and has told newsmen that "we want some kind of guarantee that the United States would not permit" North Vietnam to break the agreement with a blatant invasion.

Mr. Nixon's spokesmen won't publicly predict how far the U.S. President is ready to go in giving

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Spying Known To Haldeman, Weicker States

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—Sen. Lowell P. Weicker jr., R., Conn., said today that he believes White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman "knew what was going on" with the men and policies involved in the Watergate burglary.

He said it is "absolutely necessary" that Mr. Haldeman appear before the special Senate committee investigating the Watergate bugging, of which Sen. Weicker is a member.

He also said one of the Watergate spies told him that he had staked out offices of at least six senators, including Republicans Charles Percy of Illinois and Jacob Javits of New York.

And he said the same man, former FBI agent Alfred C. Baldwin 3d, said the Watergate arrests last June 17 foiled a plan by the bugging crew to break into the campaign headquarters of Sen. George McGovern and to tap the Miami convention telephones of Democratic party Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien and other top party officials.

Mr. Baldwin was the man who listened to tapped telephone conversations of Democratic officials in their headquarters at the Watergate building, and who later testified against others in the case.

Devan L. Shumway, public affairs director for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, called Sen. Weicker's statements irresponsible and "inflammatory."

"The answer is absolutely, categorically, undeniably no," Mr. Shumway said when asked if there was any truth to Sen. Weicker's assertion that Mr. Baldwin was ordered by the re-election committee to stake out the offices of members of Congress.

Kennedy, Muskie, Too

Sen. Weicker said Mr. Baldwin acted on orders of James W. McCord, convicted of burglary and wiretapping in the case. He said Mr. Baldwin watched comings and goings from the offices of Sens. Percy, Javits, Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, William Proxmire, D., Wis., Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, and Reps. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., and Paul McCloskey, R., Calif.

Sen. Javits and Sen. Percy said they were surprised to hear that President Nixon re-election agents had staked out their offices. Sen. Percy said his staff had suspected that someone had tapped his office telephone, but couldn't prove it.

Sen. Percy, a possible Republican presidential contender for 1976, said if Mr. Baldwin actually watched his office he would think it "an outrageous action."

Sen. Weicker spoke on the CBS television news program "Face the Nation." He said he is as concerned with an "apparent coverup" of the facts behind the GOP spying as he is of the spying itself.

'Point the Finger'

He said Mr. Haldeman was the key figure on both the White House staff and on the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

"I don't think it's fair to point the finger at him and say, 'This is the man that's responsible,'" Sen. Weicker said.

"All I'm saying is that when it came to personnel, he knew what was going on," Sen. Weicker said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr.

Kleindienst Sees Nixon at San Clemente

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 1 (WP).—President Nixon met here yesterday with Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, leading to speculation that the administration is considering new approaches either to the FBI directorship or to the Watergate investigation.

The meeting, which reporters learned about only after it had taken place, was described as a routine discussion of crime statistics, drug-enforcement efforts and other Justice Department matters.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald I. Warren said the President has no plans to withdraw the nomination of L. Patrick Gray as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Warren described published reports that Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen would be nominated as Mr. Gray's successor as "poor speculation."

"The President supports the Gray nomination," Mr. Warren said in answer to questions. "Stories that suggest a decision has been made to withdraw Mr. Gray's name are totally false."

One of these stories was published yesterday in the St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press. The paper said Mr. Petersen had been offered the FBI job by the President, who had concluded that there is no possibility that Mr. Gray's nomination will be confirmed by the Senate.

One of the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee considering the nomination said yesterday he hoped the report of Mr. Gray's withdrawal is true for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Designed to Provoke Outcry

Ordered Resistance Forced Captors' Brutality, POW Says

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, April 1 (NYT).—One of the senior American officers who was a prisoner in a North Vietnamese camp says that the prisoners forced their captors "to be brutal to us" by resisting their demands to the last point of human endurance.

Navy Capt. Jeremiah A. Denton, who has been nominated for promotion to admiral, adds that the policy of resistance was designed to provoke a public outcry against the North Vietnamese and to put pressure on them for improving camp conditions.

● Another POW describes ordeal due to his "bad attitude." Page 6.

Those conditions improved dramatically in October, 1969, and many observers give the credit to protests mounted by the government and the families of the prisoners.

Capt. Denton's comments came as more former POWs elaborated on charges of torture and brutality. For example, Lt. Comdr. Paul E. Galanti of Richmond said that he had been drugged and had suffered hallucinations for months afterward.

Maj. Russell Temperly of Goffstown, N.H., added an insight into how the men survived such treatment.

"We became completely dead inside," he said. "The day of the actual release, if the airplanes had just turned around and taken off, I probably just would have dropped my head."

Added New Dimension

As the stories of mistreatment continued to be told, Capt. Denton's comments about prisoner attitudes added a new dimension to the complex relationship between captor and captive that existed in the prisons of Indochina.

In an interview on Friday, Capt. Denton noted that when he took command of a North Vietnam prison compound known as The Zoo, in October, 1965—the senior officer in each camp automatically assumed command—he got tough with his own men.

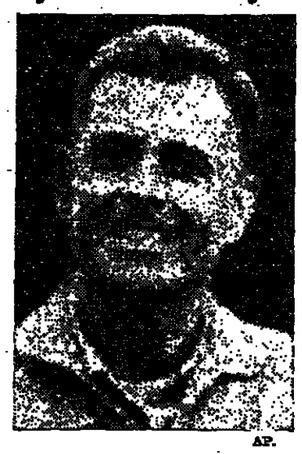
"When I learned that some men were writing biographies and military information [unclassified] due to mere intimidation from threats, I put the policy out that they were not to succumb to threats, but must stand up and say no," he said.

"I tried to put out involved orders saying that you should die before giving the enemy classified information," he added.

"Figuratively speaking," Capt. Denton went on, "we now began to lie on the railroad tracks hoping that the sheer bulk of our bodies would slow down the train. We forced them to be brutal to us. And this policy was successful in that the consequent exposure to their brutality ultimately caused United States public and official pressure to bear so heavily on our captors that treatment was eventually improved and meanwhile our honor was preserved."

The worst treatment was reserved for senior officers like

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AP.
USN Capt. Jeremiah Denton on his arrival at Clark AFB in the Philippines in February.

Other Food Curbs Not Expected

U.S. May Lift Price Ceilings n Meat by 'Late Summer'

By James L. Rowe Jr.

ASHINGTON, April 1 (WP).
cretary of Agriculture Earl L.
s predicted yesterday that the
t price ceiling imposed last
rsday by President Nixon will
ably be lifted by "the late
mer or early fall."

r. Butz, who has opposed con-
s on food and food products,
told newsmen that he did
foresee a further extension
ceiling prices to other food-
fs.

eanwhile, Wilbur D. Mills, D.,
as, chairman of the House
ys and Means Committee,
ed his name to a growing list
congressmen calling for a gen-
l freeze on wages and prices.
Arnold R. Weber, one of the
administration officials in
ase 1 and Phase 2 of the Presi-
t's new economic policy, called
a return to mandatory con-
ls for the nation's largest com-
ies and labor unions.

n another development, the
t of Living Council ordered
Internal Revenue Service to
estigate the 650 companies with
nual sales over $250 million to
ure that they are complying
h the so-called "self-adminis-
ed" controls of Phase 3.

dr. Butz, in a speech to Young
publicans meeting here, and in
er conversations with news-
n, said that if all goes well with
meat production, "I anticipate
at by the late summer or early
ll months the ceilings on meat
ices announced by the Presi-
nt could be lifted."

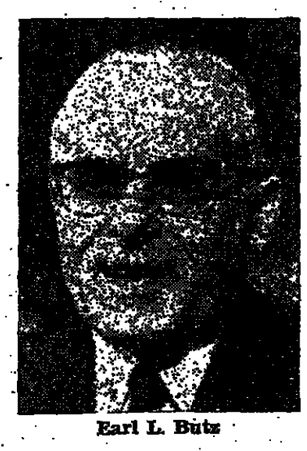
One top-ranking administration
onomic official said privately
sterday, "Perhaps Secretary
utz knows more than I do. I
uldn't want to speculate on
nen the ceilings will expire."
e said that no date on abolition
the meat freeze was set in
der to prevent people from
edging one way or another
ainst that date.

In addition, he said, there is always the possibility that the ceilings will be adjusted before they are removed.

Marvin Kosters, the top economic policy-maker at the Cost of Living Council, emphasized at a Catholic University legal symposium on Phase 2 yesterday that the temporary controls on meat do not have a termination date.

Mr. Butz again criticized the middlemen between the farmer

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Earl L. Butz

Many Substitute Fish, Vegetables

Weeklong Boycott of Meat Begins in U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 1.—Sunday dinner meant things like macaroni, tuna fish and vegetable casseroles for thousands of American families who joined the start of a weeklong meat boycott aimed at cutting prices.

The boycott went on despite price ceilings that were imposed by the President on Thursday on beef, pork and lamb. Many consumers said President Nixon's action to limit the cost of these items didn't come soon enough to help.

"Nixon is too late, too late," said Charles Weaver of San Antonio, Texas, a senior systems engineer for a computer company.

His wife, who said she spends about $35 a week on food for herself, her husband and their two young daughters, said she has been cutting down on meat for some time and would participate in the April 1-7 boycott launched by a variety of consumer groups.

"We're using a lot of fish," she said. "We dropped coffee when it went up and we can do without beef."

Yesterday, dinner was tuna burgers for the Weavers; today it was tuna tacos. The Weavers also are eating such main courses as eggplant casseroles, cheese dishes and eggs—at a saving of about $1 a meal by cutting out meat.

Faye Giordano of Brooklyn said dinner today for her and her husband, a traffic manager for a trucking company, was macaroni instead of roast beef. She said that during the week, "We'll have soups and omelets, macaroni, ravioli. We'll go back to the Italian way." Mrs. Giordano said her normal food budget is between $50 and $60 a week.

Pompidou Will Send Message to Assembly

PARIS, April 1 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou will address a message to the French National Assembly on Tuesday, the Elysée presidential palace announced.

The assembly reconvenes tomorrow, three weeks after the general election in which the Gaullists and their allies lost 100 seats but managed to maintain a 60-seat majority.

Many families turned to chicken and other low-priced poultry items. Some consumers said they wouldn't buy meat this week, but would use some they had bought in advance and stored in the freezer.

Ruth Francis of Philadelphia said, "Most of the meat [for the week] will come from my freezer. I don't plan to go out and buy any meat. One of our meals will be ground meat and sometime during the week I'll serve creamed chicken and one night I plan a tuna casserole . . . Saturday we usually have pizzas."

Mrs. Francis, whose husband George earns $11,000 a year as a production manager for Laitheran Publications, said she tried to keep the monthly food budget for a family of six—including four boys, aged 11 to 21—to $150. "Now," she said, "it is almost $200 a month."

Two meat dealers in Reno, Nev., reported that a lot of their customers who planned to join the buying boycott had stocked up on meat, a practice reported in other areas as well.

Charles Bradley, the meat man-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Measure Faces Fight in Parliament

Italy Unveils Program to Boost Economy

ROME, April 1 (AP).—The Italian government has unveiled its economic program for 1973, calling for measures to pull the nation out of its depression. But the plan could lead to the government's downfall because of growing dissent among coalition partners.

The plan, which faces a crucial parliamentary debate this week, calls for a 4.5 percent increase of the gross national product compared with increases of 1.6 percent in 1971 and 3.2 percent last year.

It falls short, however, of Common Market requirements to keep up with the pace of other European countries.

The document was strictly limited to 1973 because the present economic crisis prevented long-range plans, such as the five-year budgets of the 1960s, the government said.

It calls for an expansion of public and private investments to boost the economy. Private investments will be promoted through provisions of a national reform of health and social security agencies, the document said.

The government planned to cut contributions by the industry to the state-run agencies. The estimated saving of 1,000 billion lire—$1.72 billion—would have to be used for investments.

This would also cut labor costs in Italy to the same level of other European countries, the government said. Unions, however, have already voiced opposition to the project. They said it would produce benefits for industrialists but none for workers.

The project also met opposition within the ranks of the center-oriented coalition led by Premier Giulio Andreotti. Critics said the cabinet was too hesitant and slow in taking steps to fight the slump.

They called for a revival of the coalition of Christian Democrats and Socialists that ruled the country from 1972 to early last year.

In a move to quiet criticism, the government disclosed official figures for 1972 to prove that the economic situation had improved from 1971.

It showed an increase of the gross national product by 3.2 percent in 1971, a 2 percent increase of investments, a 6.1 percent increase of prices compared with 7.1 percent in 1971 and a 3.9 percent increase of industrial production. The document also said the GNP would have grown by 4 percent if bad weather had not affected agriculture, which suffered a 4.9 percent drop compared with 1971.

Boxing's Controversial Ali Loses In 12 Rounds With Broken Jaw

The career of Muhammad Ali, one of the most famous and controversial athletes of our time, took a crushing blow Saturday as the former champion had his jaw broken in the first round and went on to lose a split 12-round decision to unknown Ken Norton.

After the bout in San Diego, Ali went to a hospital where he underwent 90 minutes of surgery to his jaw. The doctor said that the jaw should be wired for about five weeks and that Ali could resume fighting after it heals.

For Ali, who had lost only to Joe Frazier, this was supposed to have been one of his many warmups to a possible big-money fight with heavyweight boxing champion George Foreman. Earlier this year, Foreman had stunned the boxing world by stopping Frazier in the second round for the title.

There is little chance that Ali will get his title fight, nor the $10 million he expected for it. Details on Page 13.

Egypt's Sadat, in Interview, Attacks U.S. Position

(Continued from Page 1)

agreeable. It even used Israeli terminology. I replied that Hafez Ismail could not go under these circumstances. Forty-eight hours later came another answer that was agreeable. So I agreed to send him. Why did I put these points across?

As I told Nixon I wanted a successful effort with the U.S. for an overall settlement. I made it very clear—let's take the occupation of our land out of the debate and begin to look at a complete solution and a vision of the future for the area for decades to come. So my intentions were quite clear. Yes, I want a final peace agreement with Israel. But there was no response from the U.S. or Israel—except to supply Israel with more Phantoms.

Q—Has Washington indicated *there will be another U.S.* initiative after Brezhnev's visit to Washington in June?

A—No sign of anything. My main difficulty with the United States ever since my first correspondence with Nixon Dec. 24, 1970, has been to get the administration to take a position in the conflict and put it on paper. *To this day there is no solid* position paper on the whole problem. Rogers has said that your commitment to Israel does not extend to the occupation of our land. But that never became official policy. All we see is retrogression—to the point where Eban now states your policy for you.

Q—You gave your ministers two months to find solutions for various internal problems. A statement after your first cabinet meeting this week spoke of "a new era." Does this mean that Sadat has a plan for peace?

A—All my plans, all my work is for peace. But more concessions after everything we have offered *is simply not on.* I told my ministers yesterday that we had suffered a very humiliating defeat in 1967 but then so had the Soviet Union. When the Germans got to within 15 kilometers of Moscow. They, too, were a backward nation then. After 30 years they have become a superpower. Let us, too, take our defeat for building *a new state.*

Q—Wouldn't the advantage go to the side that takes a positive diplomatic initiative to break the deadlock? Isn't diplomacy your most effective weapon for moving the problem off a dead center?

A—I have just completed contacts with all of the big five, including China, with West and *East Europeans and the non*-aligned countries. There is only one conclusion—if we don't take our case in our own hands there will be no movement, especially given Washington's ridiculous ideas evidenced by Hafez Ismail's trip. I'm not begging. There is no sense turning the clock back. Everything I've done leads to pressure for more concessions. I was even told by Rogers that my initiative for a final peace agreement with Israel was very courageous and had transformed the situation. Every door I have opened has been slammed in my face by Israel—with your blessings.

Q—Couldn't you add a fresh *dimension to Israel's forthcoming* electoral battle by giving Israelis a more generous vision of the *future than the present semi*-permanent occupation of Arab lands? Why not encourage the doves in Israel, rather than the hawks?

A—There are no doves or hawks on the other side—only Israelis. They have convinced themselves that they are quite happy where they are. It's hopeless to change it. Everything we have offered hasn't made the slightest difference in their outlook. The fact that we want a new era of peace with Israel after they give up their occupation hasn't made a dent. And when the Libyan airliner was shot down with 108 civilians killed, every paper in Israel backed this barbarian act. So how can I change their thinking? The situation is hopeless and—make *no mistake—highly explosive.*

Q—What incentive does the U. S. have to pressure Israel? How can you persuade the major powers that a change in the status quo would be better for all parties concerned? Some geopoliticians are now arguing that with the Soviets out of Egypt and the Arab oil producers not openly hostile to the U. S. (because of the fortunes they are making), there is no pressing reason for change.

A—From one aspect that is correct. But the U. S. will be committing the gravest error in its history if it continues to believe we are crippled and can't take action. The situation here will—mark my words—be much worse than Vietnam. Because here your vital interests are at stake. You *Americans always use* computers to solve geopolitical equations and they always mislead you. McNamara warned Johnson that by feeding the wrong data into the computers he was getting all the wrong answers. Well, McNamara was right and Johnson was wrong—and compelled to abdicate. You simply forgot to feed Vietnamese psychology into the computer. I told Muskie at this very table you have overlooked one factor—Arab psychology. I am quite ready to entertain a happy rosy future in the area for all parties if we have peace based on justice. *Otherwise this will be* the nightmare to end all nightmares—and everybody will be losers.

Q—What would it take to break the deadlock at this juncture?

A—*I've done my best.* I've run out of ideas.

Q—Last July, after the withdrawal of *Soviet military advisers* from Egypt, you told me Nixon would be in for a long hot autumn? What did you mean?

A—I had my plans at that time, but they were changed for many reasons. I gave my word that I would await the American elections before moving. I waited and again my plans were interrupted.

Q—To whom did you give your word and by whom were the plans interrupted?

A—Many circles. But now the time has come for a decision. After all our contacts, the situation has become very clear. The time has come for a shock. Diplomacy will continue before, during and *after the battle.*

Q—You mentioned in your speech this week that some European friends told you nothing would happen unless you did something to show you cared about your cause. Who are they and what did they mean?

A—All West Europeans are telling us the same thing. And what's *more* they are right. Everyone has fallen asleep over the Mideast crisis. But they will soon wake up to the fact that Americans have left us no other way out.

Q—I can only conclude from what you say that a resumption of hostilities is the only way out?

A—You are quite right. Every*thing in this country is now* being mobilized in earnest for the resumption of the battle.

Q—Washington would like to conciliate Israeli security requirements with your own sovereignty over occupied territory. Why should the two needs be incompatible?

A—If you are talking about real sovereignty, they are not incompatible. But Washington is talking about nominal Egyptian *sovereignty over Sinai. Let me be* frank, this issue of Israeli security is a catch-all. We, too, need security. They are occupying territories in three Arab countries. The U.S. is giving them the most up-to-date weaponry. They are striking deeper and deeper into Lebanon. Backed by the United States they are trying to impose *their will in the area. Hitler* couldn't do it. And they won't succeed either.

Q—Why would a demilitarized Sinai be an infringement on Egyptian security?

A—Because they can come back anytime they want in a few hours. In 1956, when Golda Meir was foreign minister during the Suez War, she declared the annexation of Sinai, remember? They are after land and expansion.

Q—*But is the present situation* better than a demilitarized Sinai?

A—Let's see if they can stay like this. I say they can't and you will soon see who was right.

Q—Golda Meir has indicated that Israel's only security interest in Sinai is Sharm el-sheikh. Isn't this worth exploring anew? Why do you consider compromise so shameful? Enemies are compromising their differences all over the world these days and, as a *result, becoming former enemies.* Why should you be so different?

A—We will agree to anything for Sharm and to guarantee freedom of navigation except Israeli occupation. We will turn it over to the international community under any formula they think desirable—the Big Five of the Security Council, including China, with their troops, or neutral forces, under their guarantee. What more can you ask of me? But to have *Israeli troops come and go as* they please into Sharm is out of the question.

Q—In the light of the Khartoum incident, would you agree that an organization like Black September has now developed a power of veto over anything they disagree with on the diplomatic front?

A—*Anything can happen when* people are that desperate. You can't ignore them in any future settlement. In Vietnam you sat down with all sides. Why not in the Mideast?

Q—You mean it might behoove Kissinger to sit down with Arafat?

A (In an aside to presidential adviser Ashraf Ghorbal)—That's an intelligent question (and then turning to me) but it's up to them to decide. Perhaps it's a new approach.

Q—How can you be better prepared today than before the Soviets withdrew?

A—They never had a political role here. In my four summit meetings with them I always mentioned two principles—1) We are not in need of a single Soviet *soldier and 2) We do not intend* to provoke a confrontation between the superpowers to help us liberate our land.

Q—What about equipment?

A—They are providing us now with everything that's possible for them to supply. And I am now quite satisfied.

United Press International.

London store windows on Saturday before new tax went into effect yesterday.

U.K. Installs Value-Added Tax; Shoppers Confused

LONDON, April 1 (Reuters)—Britain today put into effect the value-added-tax system after a buying spree yesterday left many shopkeepers with record sales. The tax is aimed at bringing British prices in line with those of its new Common Market partners.

The tax, of 10 percent, increased the prices of some goods and others, which bore higher purchase taxes, became cheaper today. Some shopkeepers said goods were being bought yesterday which went down in price today, despite a £700,000 government advertising campaign showing which articles would be more expensive and which would decline in price.

Dennis Moyses, the manager of a London branch of the Woolworth chain, said: "People were spending wildly on items that will go down—like sweets, records and toiletries. Customers are just confused."

The tax replaces two other forms of duty—a purchase tax and a payroll levy called selective employment tax. The government claims that there will be no increase in the cost of living because of the tax.

Wants Him to Testify

Weicker Asserts Haldeman Knew of Watergate Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

"And there was nothing in the way of policies that was going on that he didn't know either.

"I think it's absolutely necessary that Mr. Haldeman testify before the committee," Sen. Weicker said.

Sen. Weicker said GOP campaign aides were "almost competitive as to who could do the dirtiest deed . . . the most destructive tactic."

"The resources on the other end of the line are limitless," Sen. Weicker said. "And believe me they are using not only the entire power of the executive branch, but every theory they can drag up" to cover up the affair.

Informal Appearances

The White House has said it may allow some Presidential assistants to appear informally and in private before the Senate unit.

A source earlier had reported that McCord, in secret testimony before the committee, said Mr. Haldeman "had to be aware" of the Watergate plans.

Sen. Weicker said McCord's secret testimony was "believable," but added, "I certainly wouldn't want to base my entire case on James McCord." He said McCord's testimony hasn't been corroborated.

Sen. Weicker had said earlier that McCord told the committee that the Watergate plans had been approved by John N. Mitchell, former U.S. attorney general and Nixon campaign manager. But today Sen. Weicker said he had "no specific knowledge" that Mr. Mitchell was involved further than knowing some of the men who were arrested.

Sen. Weicker also said he is "inclined to disbelieve" that White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d had any involvement or prior knowledge of the affair. McCord also had named Mr. Dean, according to Sen. Howard Baker, R., Tenn.

Nixon Sees Kleindienst

(Continued from Page 1)

"Gray's sake." The implication was that he wished to spare Mr. Gray the humiliation of rejection by the Senate.

A check of Judiciary Committee members, however, turned up no confirmation of the Petersen-for-Gray story. Republicans Roman Hruska, of Nebraska, and Marlow Cook, of Kentucky, as well as Democrat John McClellan, of Arkansas, said they had no knowledge of the report.

A Justice Department spokesman, Horace Webb, said the Pioneer Press story is "false.... We told them it was junk, but they went with it anyway."

Kleindienst's Visit

Mr. Warren said the attorney general was in Los Angeles to attend a meeting of United States attorneys and came here for a *45-minute conference* with the President.

The two also discussed "possible replacements for Myles Ambrose to head the new Drug Enforcement Administration when it takes effect in 60 days," Mr. Warren said. "Mr. Ambrose, special assistant attorney general for drug-abuse law enforcement, has been charged by the attorney general to direct efforts in the formative stages of the new reorganization."

Reporters questioned Mr. Warren sharply on the speculation about Mr. Gray and on the nature of the meeting between the President and Mr. Kleindienst. Mr. Gray's nomination has been in serious trouble as a result of his testimony about the FBI's investigation of the Watergate bugging incident and because of allegations that Mr. Gray played a political role in last year's *presidential campaign.*

Watergate Case

He has been sharply attacked for working too closely with White House aides on the Watergate case and for turning over 82 FBI files compiled during the investigation to presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d. There have been allegations—based on hearsay—that Mr. Dean himself had advance knowledge of the bugging operation.

As a result of these factors, the Gray nomination is considered a lost cause on Capitol Hill.

Sen. Cook said yesterday he believes the hearings on the nomination were recessed last week in order to give Mr. Nixon a chance to reconsider his support of Mr. *Gray.*

Press Secretary Warren's denial of any change in the White House position toward Mr. Gray was unequivocal.

But the speculation about Mr. Gray was refueled by yesterday's meeting between the President and the attorney general. The meeting was regarded as unusual because Mr. Nixon had been in California for less than 24 hours. Usually on these trips the President guards his time jealously, and there are few visitors.

Soviet Bloc Told Iraq Wants Cash In Oil Dealings

BEIRUT, April 1 (AP).—In a move that could cause problems for Soviet-bloc countries, Iraq has served notice to potential customers for its state-owned crude oil that all future dealings will be on a cash and not a barter basis, industry sources said yesterday.

With its decade-old dispute with Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. settled and rising demand for state-owned crude, officials in Baghdad "see no reason to saddle themselves with any more restrictive barter arrangements when hard cash is readily available," the well-informed Middle East Economic Survey said.

Most of the Soviet-bloc countries have long-term economic and technical cooperation agreements with Iraq that include extensive lines of credit, but projects get carried out only when a specific contract is signed that usually includes a crude oil repayment clause.

The probability is that the Iraqis will finish repaying in crude oil the projects and services already contracted for with Soviet-bloc countries, the survey said.

"But for any deliveries over and above these quantities, East European customers are likely to be asked to pay hard cash just like Western buyers."

Franco Anniversary

MADRID, April 1 (Reuters).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today quietly celebrated the 34th anniversary of his assumption of supreme power in Spain at his Pardo Palace residence on the outskirts of Madrid.

New Mining, Bombing Seen U.S. Options

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—Bombing North Vietnam and mining the Haiphong harbor again are "among the kinds of things that could be done" if North Vietnam does not live up to the cease-fire agreement," Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson said today.

Appearing on NBC's "Meet the Press" television program, the secretary had first said that he "wouldn't want to speculate" on what action President Nixon might order in an effort to cut off the arms and supplies that reportedly are still being sent to North Vietnamese soldiers in South Vietnam.

But he added that the bombing and mining mentioned in a newsman's questions are possible actions.

In response to a follow-up question, Mr. Richardson said "I was merely noting the point that if you are identifying possible courses of action, you have to include all the things that have been done" in the past by the United States.

At still another point, Mr. Richardson said that the North Vietnamese "have some reason to know" that Mr. Nixon "has been willing to do what is necessary" to achieve a cease-fire.

Reports Are Current

The secretary's remarks came amid continued reports of military flare-ups in the South and shipments of arms into the South from North Vietnam.

"There have been significant additions into the pipeline since the cease-fire agreement," Mr. Richardson said, adding that they constitute a clear violation of the peace pact.

Pressed for a justification of U.S. bombing in Cambodia, he said that the United States is supporting the Cambodian government in "its efforts to bring about a cease-fire" there.

The United States, he said, is "trying to encourage the observance of" the cease-fire agreement "by engaging in air actions at the request of" the Cambodian government, which he described as the principal victim of current Communist aggression in Indochina.

The Cambodian bombing has prompted numerous congressional protests that the raids are not authorized by U.S. law. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., has said that he would support legislation to cut off all funds for the raids.

Release Is Made Of Last Known American POW

CLARK AIR BASE, Philippines, April 1 (UPI).—Army Capt. Robert T. White, the last known American prisoner of the Vietnam war, was released by the Viet Cong and flown here today for his first taste of freedom in almost 3 1/2 years.

Capt. White, 32, appeared unsteady on his feet but otherwise well. The Viet Cong acknowledged his existence last Wednesday. His release raised hopes that others among about 1,300 Americans missing in action may still be alive.

American officials believe that at least some of the 30 U.S. pilots downed in Laos may still be alive. Official sources in Vientiane, the capital of Laos, believe that 200 of the pilots may have survived their crashes and that 100 "should have."

After a Month

S. Vietnam Base Still Under Siege

SAIGON, April 1 (AP).—The siege of a South Vietnamese Ranger camp ended its fifth week today, several clashes were reported in the Saigon region and seven civilians were killed in other attacks, government headquarters reported.

A communiqué said that Communist gunners fired more than 300 rounds of artillery into the besieged Tong Le Chan Ranger base 50 miles north of Saigon, wounding four South Vietnamese soldiers. The government said that Communist sappers also attempted to break through the barbed wire perimeter of the base but were driven back without any Saigon casualties.

According to the Saigon command, the camp has been under siege since Feb. 26 and its defenders have had more than 100 casualties.

Government communiqués have made no mention of Communist losses, although South Vietnamese bombers have been reported pounding their positions.

Up to 500 government soldiers are based at Tong Le Chan, which the government says sits astride infiltration and supply routes. The four-nation international commission of control and supervision has been unable to stop the fighting.

Three small clashes were reported 15 to 30 miles south of Saigon, with six Communists killed and one government soldier killed and seven wounded, the Saigon command said.

The heaviest civilian toll was reported in Chau Doc Province in the Mekong Delta, where six persons were killed and 22 wounded in rocket and mortar attacks on a district town and a village, the command said.

The command claimed 129 more violations of the cease-fire during the 24-hour period ending at 6 a.m. today and claimed that this raised the total to 9,319 since the truce went into effect Jan. 28.

In Cambodia, meanwhile, Communist forces attacked the southern provincial capital of Takeo and kept up their stranglehold on Phnom Penh's supply routes.

A spokesman for the military high command said that 13 government troops were wounded in the Communist assault which reached into the built-up section of Takeo.

In Honolulu, the U.S. command said that heavy bombers and tactical aircraft continued raids against Communist positions in Cambodia today, the U.S. Pacific military command reported. Command sources said that the level of the bombing activity remained about the same as it has been over the past several weeks.

Sabotage Charged

SAIGON, April 1 (NYT).—The chief North Vietnamese and American delegates to the Four-Party Joint Military commission left Saigon yesterday and the Communists accused the United States and South Vietnam of having systematically and very seriously sabotaged major provisions of the Paris peace agreement.

In similar statements summing up the two-month life of the commission, the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong charged that Saigon, "encouraged by the United States," was continuing the war and undermining peace-keeping operations.

The Communists warned that the actions of the South Vietnamese government and the United States were "creating an extremely serious situation in South Vietnam threatening the implementation of the agreement in its entirety, jeopardizing peace and preventing the stabilization of the situation in Vietnam."

In contrast, Maj. Gen. Gilbert H. Woodward, the chief United States delegate, issued a low-keyed departure statement in which he conceded that the cease-fire "is still widely violated," but placed no blame on either side. Saigon issued no summary of the work of the military commission, which ended Wednesday.

The peace-keeping role of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission has been taken over by the Two-Party Joint Military Commission, composed of South Vietnam and the Viet Cong. That commission held its first meeting Thursday, to discuss procedural matters.

The statement issued by Maj. Gen. Le Quang Hoa, the chief North Vietnamese delegate, and Lieut. Gen. Tran Van Tra, his Viet Cong counterpart, were the most extensive indictments yet of American and South Vietnamese *government activities since the* cease-fire.

They were identical in the points they made: that Saigon, encouraged by the United States, was continuing the fighting; that the United States was maintaining a substantial military presence in South Vietnam in a "disguised form"; that the United States has delayed the removal of mines from North Vietnamese waters and has introduced weapons and war material into South Vietnam in violation of the peace agreement.

Senators Bid To Halt Raids In Cambodia

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP).—A drive to block President Nixon from bombing Cambodia or conducting military operations in any other nation of Indochina without the approval of Congress has begun in the U.S. Senate.

Angered over continued U.S. bombing of Cambodia and disturbed by veiled presidential threats of action against North Vietnam should it fail to comply with the Vietnam peace agreement, Sens. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., and Frank Church, D., Idaho, have agreed to press for their amendment to block further use of U.S. air, land and sea forces in or over Indochina.

The two senators first drafted their proposal several months ago, but put it aside until all U.S. prisoners and forces were withdrawn from Vietnam under the terms negotiated by the United States in Paris. That is now completed.

The theory behind their amendment is that now since U.S. combat forces are out of Vietnam, U.S. participation in the Vietnam war is ended. Therefore, any further use of combat forces anywhere in Indochina would constitute a new war, requiring the consent of Congress.

Will Consult Leaders

The senators didn't decide on a legislative vehicle for their amendment. They will consult Senate leaders and allies on the choice of the bill to which they will attach their amendment. One possibility is the $578-million authorization bill for the State Department and international agencies. Another possibility is the military procurement authorization, a vehicle used in the past for several anti-Vietnam war amendments.

While the Case-Church amendment applies to all types of combat throughout Indochina, Sen. Walter F. Mondale said Friday that he will press for an immediate no-bombing amendment applicable to Cambodia only.

Sen. Mondale said that he also supports the Case-Church proposal but "it is necessary that we focus on the serious Cambodian situation at this time."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will begin hearings Tuesday on the State Department authorization bill. Chairman J.W. Fulbright, D., Ark., has questioned whether the President has the legal authority to order bombings in Cambodia. He has demanded that the administration explain why the bombing is continuing and to cite a legal basis for it. Sens. Case and Church are senior members of the committee.

Sen. Clifford P. Case

Nixon, Thieu Meet Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Thieu the assurances he seeks. But officials say that they expect Mr. Nixon to restate U.S. backing for the Saigon government.

Mr. Nixon is asking Congress for upwards of $2 billion for economic support of South Vietnam. It is doubtful, sources said, that he would revise that figure upward.

After the talks end Tuesday, the leaders will issue a joint communiqué. Mr. Thieu will depart for Washington Wednesday morning. While Mr. Nixon remains in California, Mr. Thieu will meet in the capital with members of Congress and administration officials. Before leaving the United States Friday for other stops in other nations, he will visit Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson at the LBJ Ranch in Texas.

Seen Off by 50,000

SAIGON, April 1 (NYT).—Mr. Thieu was seen off at Tan Son Nhut airport yesterday by 50,000 well-organized supporters and a full display of pomp provided by bands, artillery salutes and applauding civil servants.

Dressed in a dark brown suit and looking grayer and heavier than in the past, Mr. Thieu said that his trip was to "express the Vietnamese people's deep gratitude for the noble sacrifices of the American people on our soil."

Mr. Thieu's trip is the first by a South Vietnamese president to the U.S. mainland since 1957, when President Ngo Dinh Diem visited Washington as the guest of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Following his six-day stay in the United States, Mr. Thieu will fly to Rome to meet the Pope and then go on to official visits to South Korea and Taiwan before returning to South Vietnam.

Ordered Resistance Forced Captors' Brutality, POW Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Capt. Denton, who encouraged the policy of resistance. In one case, he was shackled in a darkened room for a week and at the end, he said, "I was like an animal. Not even a healthy animal, like a crippled roach. I was pretty much of a vegetable."

Younger men apparently did not suffer quite so badly and, *after 1969, life improved for* everyone.

"We had periods when it was not at all unhappy." Lt. Col. Leo Thorness of Sioux Falls, S.D., said. In later years, he noted, the men were able to play cards, study a wide variety of subjects, and otherwise amuse themselves.

Hanoi Denies Mistreatment

HONG KONG, April 1 (Reuters).—Hanoi denied charges today by former American prisoners that they were badly treated during their captivity in North Vietnam.

The official Nhan Dan daily, in a commentary, claimed that U.S. authorities had arranged press conferences for the former prisoners to slander North Vietnam.

The commentary, quoted by the North Vietnam News Agency, said, "U.S. authorities tried to rouse bigoted chauvinism among the American people in order to plead for their former mistakes and wreck the friendship between the Vietnamese and American peoples."

It warned that such tactics would not contribute to the building of normal relations between the two countries.

The daily stressed that U.S. prisoners were well treated during their captivity, in keeping with North Vietnam's humanitarian policy and for the sake of friendship with the American people.

"This truth no one could deny," it said. "No matter what they [U.S. authorities] might say, the humanitarian policy of the [Hanoi] government toward captured U.S. military personnel has been welcomed by the whole progressive mankind," it added.

Miss Fonda Calls POWs Liars

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (Reuters).—Actress Jane Fonda has called returning U.S. prisoners of war hypocrites and liars for claiming that they were tortured in North Vietnam.

The actress said in an interview last night that the condition of the prisoners on their return proved that the torture stories were untrue. Her statement followed one by her husband, Tom Hayden, that the prisoners were lying.

Miss Fonda and Mr. Hayden were anti-Vietnam war activists and had made a number of visits to Hanoi.

Sweden May Bar New Deserters

STOCKHOLM, April 1 (AP).—American military deserters can no longer expect automatic asylum in Sweden, a high government official said today.

"Sweden has no reason to accept deserters now that the Vietnam war is over and the soldiers no longer risk being sent to a war scene," said Kjell Oeberg, general director of the Swedish Immigration Board.

Mr. Oeberg said the some 450 American deserters and draft dodgers already in Sweden may stay, but new deserters will be stopped at the borders. Since the U.S. draft has been suspended, there presumably will be no more draft dodgers.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Overcast
ANKARA	14	57	Rain
ATHENS	16	61	Fair
BEIRUT	19	66	Fair
BELGRADE	18	64	Fair
BERLIN	10	50	Overcast
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	Sunny
CAIRO	23	73	Sunny
CASABLANCA	18	64	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair
DUBLIN	8	46	Showers
EDINBURGH	7	45	Fair
FLORENCE	22	72	Fair
FRANKFURT	9	48	Overcast
GENEVA	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	Fair
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	20	68	Fair
LONDON	11	52	Showers
MADRID	14	57	Sunny
MILAN	19	66	Sunny
MONTREAL	6	43	Rain
MOSCOW	10	50	Cloudy
MUNICH	8	46	Cloudy
NEW YORK	8	46	Rain
NICE	17	63	Fair
OSLO	5	41	Rain
PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
PRAGUE	13	54	Cloudy
ROME	17	63	Fair
SOFIA	15	59	Fair
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	26	79	Sunny
TUNIS	14	57	Showers
VENICE	18	64	Sunny
VIENNA	14	57	Fair
WARSAW	20	50	Fair
WASHINGTON	19	66	Cloudy
ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

NINA RICCI
SALES DAYS
Tuesday April 3 and Wednesday April 4
Collection Models
Furs-Accessories and Hats.
From 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
FABRICS: Wednesday
From 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
20, rue des Capucines

You'll love sunny, spectacular estoril
where everything is perfection all year round! Stay in elegant hotels and enjoy delicious Portuguese cuisine in traditional restaurants. Relax on beautiful ocean beaches and wander through enchanting gardens. Practice all your favorite sports. The climate, the casino, the clubs and the company . . . you'll find the best of everything in Estoril!
FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

...at Boycott Begins in U.S.; ...rious Substitutes Are Used

...ntinued from Page 1)

...t the California Avenue ..., said sales last week ...heavier than usual." Ken...bell of the meat depart...at Les' Meat Block, said ...a few" of his customers ...d to participate in the ..., but "some of them are ...up ahead of time." He ...had cut down his orders ...s week "just in case."

...y Dillon of Albany, N.Y., ...e would use the meat she ...her freezer, but would not ...y more because of sympa...th the boycott. She said ...o daughters were married ...ted that she had only her ...d and herself to cook for, ...ided:

Couldn't Face It

...been in the stores and if ...feeding a family, I don't ...what I'd do. I'd hide rather ...ace the family with what ...d probably afford to give ...

...nnecticut housewife, Mrs. ...e Tramontana, won a ...burger" contest with a ...s concoction of dandelion ... egg, cheese, powdered milk ...ion.

...rcement of the price ceil... the Internal Revenue Ser...egins tomorrow and retail...ust post ceiling prices by ...9. The ceiling involves only processors, wholesalers and retailers, and does not affect farmers or cattlemen.

Mayor John V. Lindsay has announced that meat would not be served in New York City institutions on Thursday, except to the lions and tigers in the zoo.

In Scranton, Pa., the commissioners of Lackawanna County announced that no meat would be served during the boycott at the county prison, two homes for the elderly, and a tuberculosis hospital. Charles Luger, chairman of the Board of Commissioners, estimated that food prices had risen 25 percent at the institutions this year.

Utah Movement

The Utah boycott movement was typical of local structures. It is composed of three ad hoc groups—Housewives Expect Lower Prices (HELP), Save Our Sanity (SOS), and Boycott All Meat (BAM). They have voted for a monthlong boycott of beef, pork and lamb. Fish and poultry will be permitted.

Rosalie Whiting, a leader of SOS, said she got "mad, really mad" when the price of hamburger rose from 59 cents a pound to $1.19 in two months. She said she would not pay such prices. "I'll start trapping starlings first," she said.

No Impact Seen

CHICAGO, April 1 (NYT).—In the midst of widespread confusion in the meat industry, packers, wholesalers, and livestock feeders said they expected President Nixon's ceiling on beef and pork to keep supermarket prices at their current high levels and to do nothing to bring them down in the future.

If live cattle and hog prices, which are not controlled by the President's order, rise any further, they expected shortages of popular cuts and slowdowns in packing-plant production.

While meat processors were trying to unravel the details of the President's order, many cattle and hog feeders, in the face of threats of a consumer boycott this week, reduced their shipments to markets and sent prices back up toward record levels.

...S. May Lift ...at Curb by ...te Summer

...ntinued from Page 1)

...e consumer. He said that ...s get 43 cents of every food ...while processors, wholesal...d retailers get 57 cents. ...been chasing the 43-cent ...a long time. I wish we ...chase the 57-cent rabbit ...e," Mr. Butz said.

...rtment of Agriculture fig...ndicate, however, that in ...st year and a half, the ...'s take out of every con...food dollar has been ris...

Broader Freeze Urged

Mills, in an interview ...he Associated Press, said ...eet freeze imposed by the ...nt was too narrow and ... broader freeze on wages ...rices was necessary.

...ocratic congressional lead...including House Speaker ...Albert of Oklahoma and ... Majority Leader Mike ...field of Montana—have en... legislation introduced last ...by 20 Democrats in the ...Banking and Currency ...ittee which would freeze ... and interest rates for 0 ...and reimpose controls on ...

...Senate has already ap... a measure which would ...se rent controls in any ...area where the apartment ...y rate is 5.5 percent or ...

...Weber, who was director ...e Cost of Living Council ... the 90-day wage-price ...of 1971 and a member of ...ay Board during Phase 2, ...e Catholic University sym...n that so far Phase 3 con...have been reacting to events ...s constructed are unable to ...ntrol on future price devel...its.

...said that mandatory con... requiring prior government ...val for pay and price in...s, should be reinstituted for ...nation's largest companies ...nions.

...also criticized the adminis...n's vagueness about the role ...ge standards during Phase ...he Cost of Living Council ...said that as in Phase 2, the ...ard for pay boosts will be ...ercent a year. However in ...quent utterances administra... officials have played down ...5 percent guideline as a ...rule. Mr. Weber wants a ...ic figure set.

Blast Kills Seven In Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, April 1 (AP).—An explosion last night left at least seven persons dead and destroyed three small buildings here. Firemen were still searching today for possible victims.

"We believe everyone is out," Fire Marshal Norman Wells said. "But we'll keep checking until we're sure."

The cause of the blast was not immediately determined, but Mr. Wells said it "probably was a natural gas explosion."

At least 15 persons were injured in the blast shortly before 9 p.m. in the Over-the-Rhine section, about one mile north of downtown Cincinnati.

Johnson Brother Files Bankruptcy

AUSTIN, Texas, April 1 (AP).—The brother of former President Lyndon B. Johnson says that he has filed a bankruptcy petition because his medical expenses had been too high during the last 16 years.

Sam Houston Johnson listed debts of $53,108, which he said were mostly for a broken leg in 1957 that eventually caused osteomyelitis.

"It demonstrates the need for a national health insurance program like my brother favored," Mr. Johnson said.

"It is embarrassing to me to take bankruptcy, but it will be worth it if it points out to Congress that millions of Americans are forced into bankruptcy by medical costs they simply cannot meet," he said.

...own Falls From High Wire ...to Lions' Cage at N.Y. Circus

By Michael Knight

...W YORK, April 1 (NYT).—...rcus clown fell 19 feet into ...pen-roofed cage containing ...ions yesterday morning at ...lson Square Garden. The lion ...r kept the startled lions at ...until the clown, who ap...ntly was not seriously injur...could be rescued.

...e of the startled lions lunged ...the fallen clown and was ...t to snap at him when the ...tamer, Wolfgang Holzmair, ...w a bucket of sawdust in ...animal's face and threatened ...ith his stick, according to an ...tant lion tamer.

...crowd of 17,000 people at ...Ringling Bros. and Barnum ...Bailey circus saw the clown, Nock, fall from his bicycle ...ng a "high-wire high jinx" ...but not many were aware ...an accident had taken place, ...rding to Frederick Schuh...n, a security supervisor. ...om what I can see, they ...ught it was part of the act," ...said.

Lions Instead of Net

...he lions were substituted for ...afety net a few years ago to ... excitement to the Swiss ...lly act, Pio Nock and Com...y.

...s Mr. Holzmair kept his lions ...a corner of the cage, Mr. Nock's son, Pio jr., and his daughter, Isabella, rushed to the cage to rescue the clown.

In the best circus tradition, the bandleader, Keith Killinger, when he noticed the accident, ordered a blare of trumpets to signal the beginning of the act.

The accident occurred as the 50-year-old Mr. Nock was riding a bicycle from a platform at one end of the wire to a platform at the other end. The act, which has been with the circus for five years, includes a simulated fall off the bicycle.

Circus performers said Mr. Nock appeared to lose his balance. They said the sawdust in the cage cushioned his fall.

No Fractures

A spokesman for St. Clare's Hospital, where Mr. Nock was taken, said that there were no apparent fractures and that he was being kept at the hospital primarily for observation.

Mr. Nock said at the hospital that he had fallen on his back and had masses of bruises. "I should have fallen on my behind," he said.

His act was announced at the Garden yesterday as a dangerous feat performed over a cage filled with "wild" lions, and as the first of its kind in the world.

Associated Press.

SHE KNOWS WHAT SHE'S FOR—Angry New York woman showing what she thinks of group of anti-war marchers on Saturday. The main parade honored the men who served in Southeast Asia, but the anti-war veterans were permitted to participate as well.

U.S. Disallows Food Supply For Indians at Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S. D., April 1 (AP).—The federal government refused militant Indians' requests yesterday to allow food into Wounded Knee and to loosen roadblocks around the village.

Both sides, however, said that progress was made during talks aimed at a peaceful settlement of the 33-day armed confrontation. Yesterday's talks were the first in two weeks. Another session scheduled for today was delayed.

"I was very impressed with this meeting," American Indian Movement attorney Ramon Roubideaux said after the two-hour session in a tepee situated between federal roadblocks and Indian blockades.

"It was the first good, in-depth meeting on the issues since the occupation began," Mr. Roubideaux said.

Assistant U.S. Attorney General Kent Frizzell, the chief government negotiator, added, "I think goodwill was shown on both sides. Substantive issues were explored and discussed and I was very encouraged by the atmosphere."

Mr. Frizzell said that the only concrete result of the meeting was an agreement to continue the cease-fire, which has been in effect since Tuesday. He said that one of the subjects discussed was allowing food into the village.

"I offered to set up a dining tent in the vicinity of the forward federal roadblock so that anyone in Wounded Knee could come to the tent to obtain food," he said.

Anyone coming to the tent would have to submit to a search and would be arrested if there were a warrant for his arrest, Mr. Frizzell said. The proposal was rejected by AIM leaders.

"The offer to set up a soup kitchen was rejected because the AIM leaders felt it was degrading and could be dangerous," Mr. Roubideaux said.

Mr. Frizzell said that he could not allow any food except milk and baby food through federal roadblocks. "To my knowledge, the U.S. government has never given food to the enemy to sustain them," he said.

The AIM leaders asked the government to move back its roadblocks and armed personnel carriers. But, Mr. Frizzell said, "I could give no assurance that our positions would be moved back."

The Indians also asked for the dismantling of roadblocks outside the federal blockade by supporters of Oglala Sioux Tribal President Dick Wilson, an AIM opponent. The roadblocks were erected earlier this week.

Mr. Frizzell said that he could not speak for the tribal government, which was not represented at the meeting. He also said that AIM leaders agreed to furnish the government with a specific list of complaints that the Indians wish to discuss in future negotiations.

Mr. Roubideaux said that the main issue would be an 1886 U.S.-Indian treaty that gave all Dakota Territory land west of the Missouri River to the Indians.

140,000 in N.Y. Cheer Returning Vietnam Vets

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP).—Tens of thousands of cheering spectators lined 35 blocks of Broadway yesterday to watch scores of marching bands welcoming the nation's Vietnam veterans "home with honor."

A police official estimated the crowd at 140,000.

In a reviewing stand at the edge of Central Park were 1,000 servicemen representing returned veterans.

Most marching contingents waved U.S. flags and roared their thanks toward servicemen in the reviewing stand. Minutes after hardhat marching labor groups tossed their helmets appreciatively into the stand, about 100 Vietnam Veterans Against the War paraded by and chanted slogans such as, "No honor here, no honor there. We need jobs, not Nixon's honor."

As if on cue, the honored servicemen turned their backs.

"This is the most patriotic crowd I've ever seen in New York," said a spectator near the reviewing stand, where the throng booed the anti-war vets.

Quake in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, April 1 (UPI).—An earthquake shook this Nicaraguan capital today, sending residents fleeing into streets from their homes 14 weeks to the day after the devastating quake which virtually destroyed the city Dec. 23. There were no reports of casualties or serious damage.

With Public Relations Effort

Tokyo Committee Urges Fight On 'the Ugly Japanese' Image

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, April 1 (NYT).—A high-level committee here has recommended a wide-ranging public relations effort to counteract what critics say is the image of "the ugly Japanese."

The committee, set up by the Japan Economic Research Institute, expressed concern that "Japan has suffered a decline in her international reputation."

It said in a report that "until now, Japan's public relations have always remained within the realm of propriety, always avoiding the displeasing." This approach, it said, had "created misunderstanding and blurred communications."

"From now on, however, government, the business community and other private groups should all speak more candidly and act positively according to their own convictions," the committee said. It was headed by Yoshizane Iwasa, chairman of the Fuji Bank and a prominent spokesman for the nation's establishment of businessmen, politicians and bureaucrats.

Mr. Iwasa told foreign newsmen that the report and its recommendations would be sent throughout the business community. Beyond that, however, he was less than clear in disclosing specific plans his committee had for having its recommendations implemented, promising only "our best efforts."

The committee report said that some of the epithets used against Japan were "economic animal," and "Japan Incorporated," and that its economic activities abroad had been vilified as "economic aggression."

"Japan has also been accused of taking a 'free ride' on American defense capabilities and of reviving its militarism," the report said.

"We do not deny that there are sufficient grounds for the heavy criticism which Japan has received in recent years," it continued. "Our economic policies and the behavior of many individuals, corporations, and other private groups leave much to be desired, and as such they should be thoroughly re-examined and modified."

'Lack of Knowledge'

The report, a summary of which was made available in English, said, however, that "much of the criticism against Japan stems from misunderstanding and a sheer lack of knowledge, indicating that communication is not functioning as well as we would hope."

"If such a critical attitude should reach the grass-roots level and anti-Japanese feelings become widespread, our diplomatic and economic relations will be severely hampered," the report said.

The committee's candid recognition of Japan's difficulties came shortly after a senior politician, Tomisaburo Hashimoto, secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, complained that Japan had not received the international political recognition commensurate with its economic strength.

Moreover, recent articles here have dwelt on the growing realization that the Japanese in Asia are often seen as "Ugly Japanese." Prof. Michimasa Irie of Kyoto Industrial University recently wrote that "in Asia, the 'Ugly Japanese' are more disliked and despised than the 'Ugly Americans,' at least subconsciously."

"Since this antipathy against Japan and the sentiment of opposing and scorning Japan have stemmed from the postwar Japanese people's vulgarity, from their life style of seeking nothing but money, and from their snobbery of settling anything with money, the anti-Japanese sentiments are extremely deep-rooted," Prof. Irie wrote.

Among the committee's recommendations were that Japanese corporations make overseas public relations "a matter of top-management policy." At the same time, a Japanese company should adopt "a more careful personnel policy" and renovate its policies toward its overseas subsidiaries.

Noting that Japanese tourists abroad "are being criticized everywhere for their unattractive behavior," the committee urged that the Japanese educational system emphasize "a truly international outlook and knowledge in all its schools," including foreign language instruction.

Floods Subside In Tunisia; 86 Dead or Missing

TUNIS, April 1 (Reuters).—The worst of Tunisia's flooding appeared to be over today, with casualties officially put at 86 persons dead or missing and 53,000 homeless.

Another 13 persons are known to have died and 40 are missing in the Annaba region of neighboring Algeria.

Reports on the floods in northern Tunisia list 6,000 homes destroyed, about 10,000 sheep and goats swept away and drowned and crops ruined or damaged on more than 50,000 acres.

Roads, railways, bridges, public buildings and telecommunications also were heavily damaged.

With the floods subsiding under clear skies, Libyan and Italian helicopters and others of the Tunisian Army were ferrying food and other supplies today to flood victims and isolated communities.

Egyptian Bride Disappears in Sidewalk Hole

CAIRO, April 1 (AP).—A young bride dropped from her husband's side when the sidewalk gave way in the port of Alexandria, and disappeared without trace.

After a fruitless five-day search, the governor of Alexandria ordered frogmen yesterday to probe underground cisterns in Alexandria dating back to the days of Caesar and Cleopatra.

Archaeologist Ahmed Abdel Fatah says Alexandria was built on a series of 700 underground basins built by the Romans, some of which have two or three levels.

The accident to the bride happened last Monday evening as journalist Anwar Said of Al Gomhouria and his 20-year-old bride Mervet were walking home from an evening movie. He was taken to a hospital suffering from severe shock.

Civil defense crews probed the hole the first night, but found only a bracelet. Water company officials said water from a cracked pipe had created a vast underground reservoir covered only by the thin sidewalk pavement. When this slender covering gave way and the woman fell, she was apparently swept away by the underground water.

Yorty Expected To Finish Second In L.A. Primary

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (NYT).—Mayor Sam Yorti is expected to survive a strong challenge in Tuesday's primary electio as he bids for his fourth straight term as mayor of the nation's third largest city.

Thomas Bradley, the black city councilman who lost to Mr. Yorty four years ago, will almost certainly finish first in the nonpartisan primary. The mayor was in trouble for a while as he battled for second place and a spot in the run-off next month, but the latest polls give him a comfortable lead over his two main opponents, Jess Unruh and Thomas Reddin.

Pollster Mervin Field's latest figures, released here last Thursday, give Mr. Bradley 33 percent, up seven points from his showing two weeks ago. Mr. Yorti has 23 percent, a jump of two points. Mr. Reddin, the former police chief of Los Angeles, scored 13 percent, a rise of one. Mr. Unruh, the former speaker of the California Legislature, sank to 11 percent, a loss of two points.

In Drive to Regain World Title in '75

Soviet Chess Masters Under Pressure

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 1 (NYT).—Boris Spassky's loss of the world chess championship to Bobby Fischer last September has brought a shake-up in the Soviet chess world that is clearly aimed at recapturing the title in 1975.

"There's no slackening of chess interest here," commented Anthony Saidy, an American grand master who has just finished competing in a tournament in Estonia. "If anything, the loss of the title gave them an impetus to try harder," he said.

The Soviet Union's current, unaccustomed No. 2 role in chess has put Spassky in the official doghouse.

He has been chided in the controlled press for poor preparation and was reportedly barred from playing in two international tournaments last fall and winter in San Antonio, Texas, and Palma de Mallorca.

The State Committee for Sport and Physical Culture and its official outlet, the newspaper Sovetsky Sport, have been criticizing not only Spassky but two of Fischer's earlier Soviet opponents, Tigran Petrosian and Mark Taimanov, for coasting in their preparations for matches with the American champion.

Of Spassky, the committee said that he had taken less interest in competitions and had been "working less" in recent years and that in the Reykjavik championship match he had "failed to display high qualities of will and morale."

The two others simply had not paid enough attention to physical and theoretical training, "nor to studying the best foreign chess players," Sovetsky Sport said.

As a result, the sports committee has decreed that anyone who wants to be considered among Soviet contenders for the next challenge against Fischer must take part in the Soviet national championships, an event that superstars like Spassky and Petrosian have been skipping in recent years.

Sovetsky Sport has criticized Soviet grand masters for playing too many "colorless draws," and the sports committee has ruled that in the national championships next October draws will not be permitted before 30 moves without the approval of a panel of judges. In addition, sources close to Soviet chess circles report that in recent months the accent has been on developing young players and that the emphasis on youth is taking some toll on older players. At least one senior grand master is said to have lost his state stipend and to have been forced to take a job as a chess trainer.

Spassky seems not to show much strain from his defeat or subsequent criticism but is quietly preparing himself for a possible rematch with Fischer in 1975, other chess players report. In his first outing since the loss to Fischer—the 18-man invitational tournament in Tallinn that ended on March 15—he was not overly impressive, tying with three other players for third place.

Witnesses say that Spassky, 36, looked healthy, well-rested and seemed to play without any sense of urgency or outward indication that he felt he had to prove himself. There is no indication that his 300-ruble ($402) monthly state stipend has been cut because of displeasure over his showing.

Russia Again Ahead of China In Dimensions of Foreign Aid

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 1.—New UN figures showed today that the Soviet Union is once again the leading Communist donor of aid to developing countries after yielding that distinction briefly to China in 1970.

Soviet bilateral aid equaled $791 million against China's $492 million in 1971, and $659 million against China's $287 million in 1972. China's 1970 commitments had outstripped the Soviet Union's—$785 million to $197 million.

The statistics, stretching back to 1954, indicated that 1970 was the only year China led. For the entire 19 years, the Soviet Union gave $7.824 billion, compared with China's $2.347 billion.

Total aid for that period from China, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania was $14.511 billion.

Forty-five countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America were listed as having received that aid. The biggest recipients were Egypt with $2.328 billion, India with $1.830 billion and Iran with $1.402 billion.

Iraq got $965 million, Indonesia $794 million, Algeria $707 million, Syria $587 million, Afghanistan $576 million, Chile $534 million, Brazil $372 million and Turkey $322 million.

Last year the Communists' biggest aid commitments were $332 million to Chile, $317 million to Iran, $170 million to Algeria and $150 million to Egypt.

Bilateral aid by the eight Communist countries in the years 1970 and 1971 averaged $360 million from each of them, compared with $723 million given by each of 16 Western industrialized countries.

The latter 16 countries in 1970 and 1971 gave $14.288 billion in development aid to developing countries or multilateral agencies.

The United States gave the most—$6.244 billion. France gave $2.01 billion, West Germany $1.267 billion, Japan $971 million, Britain $954 million, Canada $778 million, the Netherlands $410 million and Australia $404 million.

None has yet achieved the aid target—.7 percent of their gross national product—which the General Assembly has set for developed countries to reach by 1975, the midpoint of the Second UN Development Decade.

United States aid was .31 percent in 1971. France gave .66 percent and the Netherlands .60 percent.

The figures were presented in reports prepared by the UN Secretariat for the Committee for Development Planning. The committee, at a 12-day session starting here tomorrow, will assess progress of the Second Development Decade.

THIS GOOD FRIEND OF JACK DANIEL'S calls it the Tennessee cognac. It reminds us that our founder, Jack Daniel, saw it that way too.

Jack Daniel always mellowed his whiskey by seeping it through 12 feet of hard maple charcoal before aging. The result was a whiskey so smooth that men would sip it straight, as if it were cognac. So, Jack Daniel called his whiskey Tennessee Sipping Whiskey. Today, many people still drink Jack Daniel's in that same old-time way. And most everyone enjoys the mellow taste that also remains unchanged, no matter how they choose to drink it.

You can taste the special difference yourself by asking for Jack Daniel's at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of your favorite bars or restaurants.

CHARCOAL MELLOWED DROP BY DROP

TENNESSEE WHISKEY • 90 PROOF
DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY • LYNCHBURG (POP. 361), TENNESSEE

© 1972, Jack Daniel Distillery, Lem Motlow, Prop., Inc.

TRANSLATIONS
french engl. germ. span. ital. port. dutch. dan. norw. swed. pol. rus. czech. serb. hung. rom. greek. arab. jap. chin.
ABC 44 r. N.-D.-des-Victoires Paris 2e — CEN. 13-03
Agents wanted everywhere

London Diamond Exchange
Professional advice and guidance on selective loose diamonds for investment purposes.
London bank safekeeping and free insurance.
Informative brochure upon request:
Investment Brokerage Department
London Diamond Exchange
Audrey House,
Ely Place, London, E.C.1.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Monday, April 2, 1973 *

Thieu in America

President Nguyen Van Thieu's visit to the United States and his conversations with President Nixon and other officials have a very practical objective: to obtain assurances of American military and economic help. It is important that his requests be considered coolly, in the light of real American interests, and genuine American obligations to the people of Vietnam.

This will not be easy. The relationship between the United States and the Thieu regime has become involved in a tangle of interlocking obligations; the cease-fire agreements have many obscurities; the emotions aroused by the long, costly war are still very heated in America. And President Thieu himself has become a symbol of all of these confusions.

Many Americans regard Thieu as a faithful ally: at least as many consider him an ogre whose touch defiles. It is necessary now, however, to take a long look at just what the alliance with Thieu really means, both for the United States and for Vietnam, and to strip away some of the rhetorical glamour, whether that over-dramatization has made the personality of South Vietnam's president seem good or evil.

President Thieu is the head of a jerry-built administration, trying to survive amidst a civil war that brought death into the heart of his capital. He has not ruled without patent breaches of American ideals of democracy. His tenure of office has seen widespread corruption and frequent cruelty toward his opponents. On the other hand, he has been the rallying point for very many South Vietnamese in their resistance to the North, and to the Viet Cong.

The cease-fire has provided Americans with glimpses into the regime of the North which indicate that Hanoi does not bother to pervert the democratic process because it has substituted Communist state discipline, while the returned American prisoners of war show that harsh treatment of captives is not confined to the South. Some of these facts, notorious in the early days of the American involvement, tended to be forgotten during the time when American opponents of the war concentrated on the wrongs so clearly apparent, and so well publicized, in Saigon.

The United States bears a considerable measure of responsibility in Vietnam, and has both moral and practical reasons for discharging those responsibilities. But precisely what line is to be drawn between recognizing American duties in Vietnam and making matters worse—as happened in the past? The main point at this time is to avoid either glorifying Thieu as a symbol of responsibility, or damning him as a symbol of what went wrong before. The residual obligation of the United States in Indochina is to try to bring peace, and a measure of prosperity and stability there, without again becoming mired in a continuing war. That is no small or mean task. Its execution will not be furthered by wrangling over subsidiary issues, or personalities.

Up to the President

The prolonged campaign of espionage and sabotage directed against the Democratic party on behalf of the Nixon administration reached a sorry climax last June in the Watergate burglary. The truth about these shadowy activities is now becoming available but it is still difficult for the public to sort out fact from rumor.

The biggest obstacle remains the determination of powerful persons inside the Nixon administration to suppress and distort the facts. By extending the protection of "executive privilege" to aides accused of misconduct and by maintaining a public silence about Watergate, President Nixon has only encouraged this cover-up.

As a result, the smog of suspicion, accusation, hearsay and denial steadily thicken. James W. McCord jr., one of the convicted defendants in the Watergate trial, has testified to a select Senate committee that he was told that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell had prior knowledge of the plot to "bug" the offices of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Mitchell denies such knowledge.

Mr. McCord has further testified that he understood that H. R. Haldeman, the President's chief of staff; John W. Dean 3d, the President's counsel, and Jeb Stuart Magruder, who was deputy manager of the Nixon re-election campaign, also had prior knowledge. They, too, have issued denials.

Still hanging in the air is the testimony of L. Patrick Gray 3d, the acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that Dwight Chapin, the former appointments secretary to President Nixon, and Herbert Kalmbach, the President's personal attorney, dispended large sums of cash to a California undercover agent for sabotage activities against the President's political opponents.

What it all adds up to, in the words of Senator Marlow W. Cook, Republican of Kentucky, is an attempt "to rig a Federal election." The fact that the attempted rigging would prove totally unnecessary was not self-evident in the summer of 1971 when President Nixon was trailing some of his Democratic challengers in the public opinion polls. His actual victory does not make this squalid political intrigue any less despicable or less dangerous to the nation's free institutions.

It is not good enough for President Nixon to issue statements expressing "absolute and total confidence" in Mr. Dean or to tell Senator Scott that "the White House had nothing to hide." These misdeeds were committed in Mr. Nixon's political interest. They were financed by his re-election committee. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Dean, Mr. Chapin and the others whose names recur in this context are his men. President Nixon is responsible for them.

Two parallel inquiries are under way, one conducted by the select Senate committee and the other by the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia which, in effect, means by the administration's own Justice Department. Both inquiries have to go forward in tandem. That is because some witnesses such as Mr. McCord are willing to tell the Senate committee what they would not tell the Justice Department and partly because without the pressure from the Senate committee's public disclosures, the grand jury which meets in secret might find itself as stalemated in getting at the truth as it was last fall prior to the Watergate trial.

In conceding on Friday that his aides could testify before the grand jury, President Nixon has granted what it was not within his power to withhold. No citizen can legally resist a grand jury summons. The real test of the President's willingness to clear up this scandal is his attitude toward the Senate investigation.

Only he can sweep aside preposterous claims of "executive privilege" and order Mr. Dean and other White House aides to testify to the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Gray nomination and to the Senate Select Committee on the Watergate plot. Only he can clear the air. It is his public duty to do so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S.-Japanese Tensions

In spite of the Japanese promises made at the last meeting between Premier Tanaka and Mr. Nixon in September, nothing to meet American requests for action to relieve the massive imbalance in transpacific trade has yet materialized. In spite of all the soothing declarations, relations between Washington and Tokyo—which remain of prime importance to the Japanese—have reached a level at which, for instance, the Tokyo government deems it advisable to avoid ostentatiously any announcement as to whether the emperor will in fact visit America as planned. America's "tough" line toward a Japan still failing to proffer any relief is understandable but may prove a self-sharpening double-edged weapon.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

Opposition of Greek Students

Reviewing the situation in Greece two years ago, the Times predicted that "if there is a real movement of opposition it is likely to grow from new forces inside the country." In the past two months that prophecy has received at least a hint of fulfillment. What force could be newer than the students, who as individuals were only 14 or 15 years old when the colonels came to power, and who as a body have little or no tradition of political agitation in Greece?

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

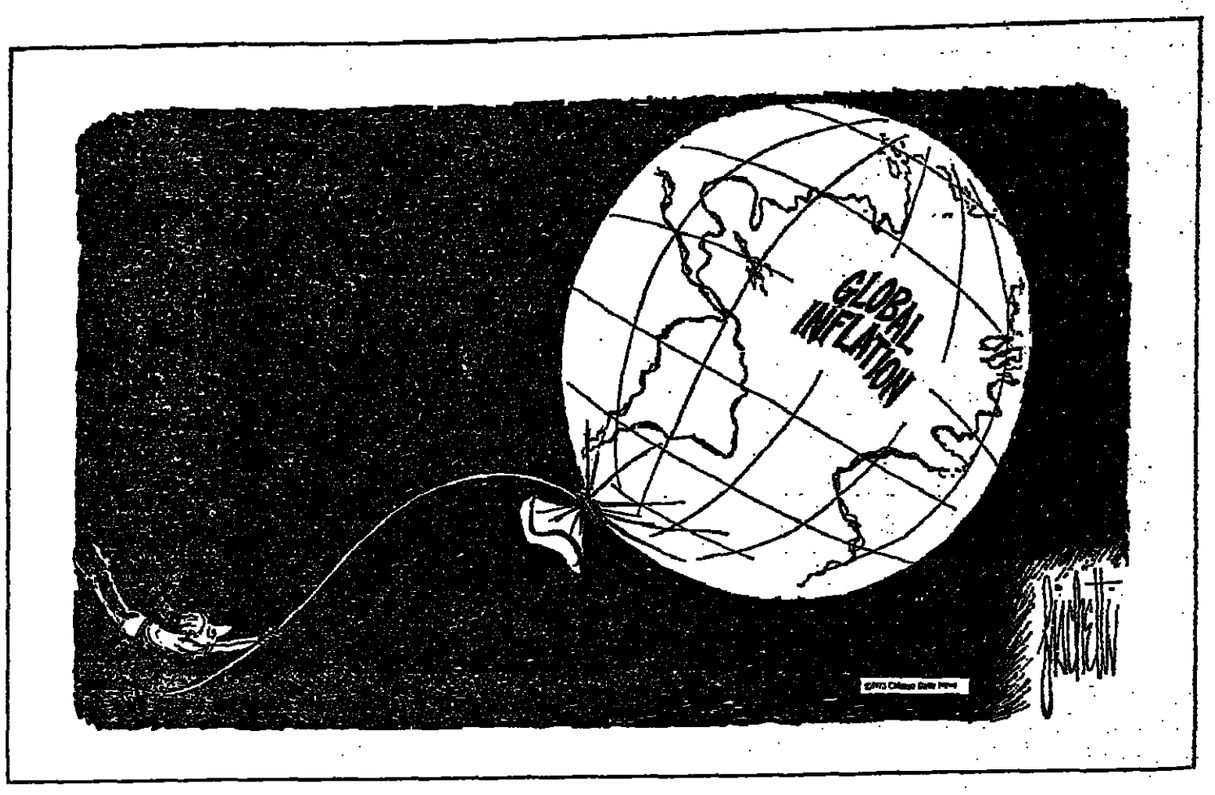
April 2, 1898

NEW YORK—Yet another postponement, but only a short one of 24 hours, and then the momentous question of peace or war must be decided once and for all. Spain has asked and has obtained from the President 24 hours in which to decide, and the President requested and got from Congress until Monday to try diplomacy. To Madrid has gone the definite statement that only the concession of the independence of Cuba can prevent our intervention. The President said, "If I do not succeed in freeing Cuba by Monday, I will ask Congress to declare Cuba free."

Fifty Years Ago

April 2, 1923

NEW YORK—The increased intensity of the crime wave in this city has caused First Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach to issue a sweeping order cancelling all Easter vacations in the Department and putting the clerical force on patrol duty. Days off have also been suspended for the time being and until the Department is able to cope with the increasingly alarming situation. The Commissioner said that it is not unusual that crime is on the rise at this moment, because at Easter time many people come to the city with money to spend.



Japan: The Fruits of War by Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONG KONG—The policy of Japan, perhaps unprecedented in history, is to gain the fruits of war without recourse to war or, put another way, to achieve by peace all to which mistaken militarism aspired before the 1945 defeat. And, because Japan is a sagacious, remarkably disciplined and homogeneous nation, this peaceful policy is well along the road to success.

To confirm Japanese aspirations one has only to read statements of various leaders. One prominent industrialist has said: "I believe the concept of the prewar Greater East-Asia Coprosperity Sphere was right." The "sphere" to which he referred was the proclaimed goal of army and navy forces more than a generation ago—domination of Asian markets and access to its raw materials.

Takeo Fukuda told me last year, when he was Tokyo's Foreign Minister: "We wish to use our economic strength to gain an increasing voice in the international community. Japan has no intention of acquiring great military strength. This permits us to make our economic strength even greater."

Finally, Tomisa Buro Hashimoto, secretary-general of the governing Liberal-Democratic party, adds: "Japan finds itself without a political role in international affairs commensurate with its economic power."

Most Japanese, whose clannish, hard-working, competitive society lends itself to this original approach, are aware of their new course and support it. And the search for success is obvious.

Best Sellers

Today's best-selling books include one by Etaro Itoyama, who boasts of his "ferocious" business philosophy which enabled him to become a self-made millionaire, and another by Konosuke Matushita, a wealthy tycoon, explaining how to surmount managerial problems.

Herman Kahn, the futurologist, predicts Japan's rise to number one among world economic powers by the year 2000. The gap between exports and imports widens steadily. Hitherto America and Europe have been the main commercial magnets but also Asia shows convincing signs of Japan's business success. There one sees blatant evidence of Japanese manufactured products, industrial subsidiaries, salesmen and tourists. Now new deals are slowly shaping up with Chinese Manchuria and Soviet Siberia.

The Japanese Phoenix arose from the ashes because of Japanese social traditions, their prodigious talents and their feverish desire to work. Moreover, today's world allowed no other avenue to success.

The evolution of international power balances, as they changed, successively favored Japan. When the United States was unchallenged as number one, Tokyo had no need to worry about military defense. That burden was unilaterally assumed by Washington.

Under the U.S. security treaty the Japanese were still protected in the bipolar world of a Soviet-American stand-off. Now, as the global structure becomes politically pentagonal if militarily it remains bipolar, Japan has increasing room for diplomatic maneuver. Nevertheless it still doesn't need to spend much on arms.

In fact, the defense budget is directly linked to expenditures for education and welfare. It remains less than 1 percent of the gross national product. Of course the GNP itself climbs by leaps and bounds. This allows Japan gradually to improve its armed forces to a point where they are becoming respectable vis-à-vis minor Asian powers—but not in the same league as those of China, much less Russia or America.

Discovery

Japan seems to have discovered haphazardly that what Richard Nixon wrote in 1967 isn't necessarily true. Before becoming President he said: it "is not realistic to expect a nation moving into the first rank of major powers to be totally dependent for its own security on another nation."

Notwithstanding, U.S. pressure has had slight effect in persuading Japan to accept major increases in its own armed strength or its share of Asian-Pacific security burdens. There has always been just enough yield to suggest sympathy with American views but not enough to disturb a budget primarily devoted to industrial growth.

However, there is a new phenomenon to be discerned in Japanese dependence on others for its own security. No longer does it rely "totally" on the United States. It relies on the fact that Japan has become so rich, so industrious and so important that no one can risk its destruction.

The United States, its biggest trading partner, must protect it. The Soviet Union needs its help to develop Siberia. China sees it as a prop against the superpowers. No member of the international community can tolerate the thought of anyone else disrupting Japan. It is worth too much to everyone to keep the country as it is.

Conflict of Loyalties in U.S. Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Every once in a while somebody gets up in the House or Senate of the United States, usually when nobody is listening, and raises a fundamental question about the integrity of American political life.

In the last few days, Sen. Charles Mathias, R., Md., has done precisely that. He has raised the question of "what is loyalty?" Is the primary loyalty of a public servant to the people who finance his campaign, to the constituency or party he represents, or is it to the Constitution of the United States? Sen. Mathias is raising a fundamental question: Should they not get their "conflict of loyalties" straight?

Sen. Mathias didn't name any names or identify any specific political problems, but when he raised the question of the "conflict of loyalties" in Washington, most people here had an idea of what he meant.

● When men like former Secretary of State Robert McNamara or Under Secretary of State George Ball, or McGeorge Bundy of the White House staff had serious doubts about President Johnson's Vietnam policy, was their primary responsibility to the President they served or was it to their own convictions or to the Constitution of the United States?

● When President Nixon was confronted by charges of burglary, espionage and sabotage against the people who were trying to re-elect him, was his primary responsibility one of loyalty to his political assistants or to the laws and principles of the Constitution?

● When senators and congressmen have to choose between raising funds illegally for re-election, or doing without those funds, will they give their primary loyalty to the law or pretend that taking funds outside the law is a "loyal" duty to their party?

● When White House spokesmen are caught in a jam between telling the truth about the Watergate conspiracy or being "loyal" to the President, should they be loyal to the Constitution and the laws, or "loyal" to their party and chief?

"I have raised this pervasive problem of conflict of loyalties," Sen. Mathias said, "because I think it has poisoned our ethical behavior and lies at the heart of public mistrust of our government and its leaders . . .

"There have been actions over the past few years," Sen. Mathias said, "that have caused some in positions of power and responsibility to forget that the highest loyalty of an American public servant is not to any personality, whether he be a President or a general or a senator; nor is it to any organization, such as a department, agency or party; his first loyalty is to the law of the land built upon the constitutional foundations laid by Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and George Mason, and the other great men of our revolutionary past."

Own Interests

Sen. Mathias raised the issue, defined the problem, but really didn't get down in the end to the realities. In the most courteous way, he suggested that senators, representatives and executive officials were serving their own interests and the interests of their bosses rather than the interests of the nation, but he didn't really get to the main point, which is that many more people are cheating in American life than we dare admit, and that the political corruption is much more widespread than Sen. Mathias was prepared to admit.

Sen. Mathias has at least raised a fundamental question: What, in the face of these ambiguous political and even ethical questions, are we to be loyal to? He says: not to the party, not to the President, but to the Constitution. We have to get our loyalties straight, he insists, and they should go not to Mr. Nixon or to Nixon's ambitious successors Connally and Agnew, Kennedy, Jackson or Mondale, but to the Constitution, which Sen. Mathias thinks most of us have forgotten.

Letters

Another View of Nixon

May I answer Anne Coelingh's View of Nixon (Letters, March 26)? Yes, Anne, at least 28 million of us do give a damn. We are appalled that our countrymen accept the obvious corruption in our present administration with nothing more than a shrug—but in a country of 200 million we are a very small minority.

When I read in the Tribune (March 22) that Wilbur Mills favors giving Nixon "Broad Powers in Trade Talks," my first thought was: "Why doesn't Congress abdicate and let Nixon be dictator?" He is close to being it. But hopefully, and I trust not too late, Congress is beginning to wake up. I like to believe that those of us who have been writing letters to our lawmakers, who have tried to show as clearly as we could that we want something better for our U.S.A., have helped, in some small measure. Congress to reassert its position as co-equal of the executive branch.

It will be a tough struggle because Big Money speaks very loudly and the Big Money Boys back Nixon. Why not? He favors them.

MARION NESSELL.
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

French A-Tests

France continues to have a Gaullist government which stated previous to the election that it would continue with the proposed atom bomb test in the Pacific. We would like to add our support to the growing international body of opinion which is expressing the horror felt by the peoples of the Southern Hemisphere, who will be affected by the fallout of the bomb. We feel it is every private citizen's duty of whatever nationality, to urge, as we do, the people of France to bring pressure to bear on the French government that they decide not to hold the proposed test or any other in the future.

CAROLE
and TIMOTHY HOMES.
Crawley, Sussex, England.

FBI Confidential

It should come as no surprise that the acting director of the FBI, L. Patrick Gray 3d, permitted a conduit to exist to the White House for confidential evidence in the Watergate case—thereby fingering the Nixon campaign staff members who unburdened themselves to the FBI in good faith. It is obvious that tattletale Gray and the administration's dirty linen go together naturally.

GEORGE TUTTLE.
Paris.

Author, Author!

Does Waverley Root write the Al Six letters?

OLD PHILADELPHIA LADY.
Menlo Park, Calif.

What's Going On?

I have the feeling when I take my shoes off at night that I'm about to be crucified upon a "Cross of Gold." Maybe it's because the shoes are ox-blood, but anyhow my socks sort of tingle. I remember Vasco de Gama and the Smoot-Hawley Tariff alright, but the rest of the pages have become rather fuzzy. Could you help me and please explain what's going on in the United States? Since Mr. Nixon took office, I've lost, in real terms, 20 percent of my GI Bill. And now according to what I read (and I read such things rather badly) the dollar crisis has made me lose yet another 2 percent. Please don't tell me that I can "thank" Mr. Nixon. Unfortunately, unlike the POWs I can't "thank" Mr. Nixon for a thing. You see, I left Vietnam after a leap year of service on Jan. 20, 1969. Mr. Nixon was never my commander-in-chief. It's one of greatest regrets. What will I tell my grandchildren?

HUGH O'SULLIVAN.
Graz, Austria.

Vetoed Job Bill

President Nixon has vetoed a vocational rehabilitation bill which, in the words of the story (IHT, March 28) "would have given grants to states and communities to help the physically and mentally handicapped and could have set up programs to aid those with serious spinal injuries and kidney diseases." His reason was that such "big-spending bills" could lead to a 15 percent rise in income taxes. Is a rise in income taxes the ultimate horror? To me, an even greater horror is turning our backs on handicapped and injured Americans who could be helped.

JOHN WERMER.
Palaiseau, France.

U.S. Prestige

George Ball (IHT, March 29) says the United States is frankly disillusioned with Europe. As a man believing in representative government, did he ever stop to think how greatly disillusioned the people of democratic Western Europe are, at the deplorable and insistent six-year support of the Greek military dictatorship by the United States? And is he sure machinations of the CIA-ITT type, which—he knows very well—go on in Europe too, help American prestige?

GEORGE MYLONAS.
Geneva.

Mills, Meany Shook Shultz Into Change

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The first clear sign that President Nixon's rigid economic theorists were truly alarmed by growing political pressure on food price controls came on March 23, when George Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury, paid a strictly private visit to the Capitol Hill office of Rep. Wilbur D. Mills.

Shultz, usually the essence of doctrinal self-confidence, was clearly shaken by runaway food prices. He asked Mills: What can we do? The reply from the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee was that the permissive Phase 3 control program has proved a disaster and everybody (except possibly Shultz) knows it. The answer, Mills went on, is to freeze retail food prices.

Shultz said nothing, not trotting out his old arguments about the ultimate success of the administration's policies. That same day, Shultz got an earful at the labor-management advisory council meeting from George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO. If the government wants to hold down wage hikes, Meany asserted, it had better freeze farm-to-market prices.

If the demands from Mills and Meany were not enough, Shultz got more of the same early the next week from Nixon's secretly commissioned polls: the public views Phase 3 with utter contempt, considering it totally incapable of holding back inflation.

Therefore, these highly confidential polls showed, consumers have been on a buying spree to beat the next price increase. In long White House meetings last week, non-economic advisers forecast a political-economic disaster unless the President did something.

By Wednesday night, the economic theoreticians advising Shultz seemed ready to surrender. Insisting on their own economic rectitude, they nevertheless acknowledged that, under savage political pressure, Nixon would have to be ready, as in 1971, to discard his economic game plan.

Vietnam Setback

Hanoi's flat refusal to extend the Four-Power Joint Military Commission beyond March 28, set in the Paris cease-fire, came in the face of strenuous U.S. efforts to keep it going and, thereby, maintain some American presence in Vietnam.

In fact, the White House is bitterly disappointed by Hanoi's refusal. U.S. military and diplomatic officials had been somewhat encouraged by Hanoi to believe that the commission—the Viet Cong, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the United States—could continue beyond the terminal date.

The refusal is just one more sign that the "cease-fire" may never have been intended by the Communists as more than a figleaf cover for withdrawal of all American troops. Even the four-power commission had been hamstrung by near total lack of Communist support in its efforts to make the cease-fire work. Now, without the United States and Hanoi, the two-power remnant (Saigon and the Viet Cong) will probably turn out to be useless.

Furthermore, Communist representatives on the Joint Military Commission were largely restricted to sparsely populated battle areas. Under the new two-power arrangement, Viet Cong operatives will be in the big cities to stir up political trouble.

A footnote: Refusal to extend the four-power commission exactly fits Hanoi's pattern since the cease-fire: illegal introduction of troops and supplies into South Vietnam; obstacles to international inspection; total refusal to remove Communist troops from Cambodia and Laos.

Connally's Backer

Those privately urging John B. Connally to announce his formal conversion to the Republican party include the GOP's most powerful friend in the labor movement: Frank Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters Union.

As both governor of Texas and Secretary of the Treasury, Connally took a hard-line labor policy that enraged many union leaders. But Fitzsimmons believes Connally would run well among working men as Republican nominee for President. So does Nixon adviser Charles Colson, principal architect of Nixon attempts on the blue-collar vote.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

General Manager
André Bing

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Fergus, Assistant Managing Editor.

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-22-00. Telex 23460 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris

©1973 International Herald Tribune All rights reserved

Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

...ster Raiders Seize Guns ...om a Police Laboratory

...FAST, April 1 (UPI).— ... today hunted men who ... weapons from a forensic- ...e laboratory after holding ...o security guards.

... police said the raiders seiz- ...ms handed in for ballistic ... weapons seized by troops ... arms searches, and "other items." They would not disclose what the other items were.

The army was checking security at such government departments as the laboratory. Normally the addresses of these establishments are not disclosed, but police said they might have been given to persons who handed in arms for tests. They said they were checking the names of these persons.

Meanwhile, a bomb blast damaged a garage at Lisnaskea, 70 miles south of Londonderry, today, nine hours after it was planted by gunmen. No one was injured.

In Londonderry bomb experts examined three movie theaters damaged early today by fire bombs. The army said the incendiaries were detonated shortly after the final performance.

"A number of incendiaries were used and apparently had been left by people who had seen the last film showing," the army spokesman said. Police said damage was not serious in any of the theaters.

Although security forces in Londonderry have closed the city center to traffic, and pedestrians were liable to be searched on entering the area, bombs were still being smuggled in, army sources said.

762 Deaths

Last night in a Belfast bar a quick-thinking customer saved several people from serious injury and possible death, police said.

A "pipe" bomb—a length of steel tubing packed with explosives—was hurled through the window of the crowded bar in Joy Street, near the city center, they said. A cool customer picked the bomb up and threw it back through the window. It exploded in the street, injuring no one.

A total of 762 persons have died in violence among Protestants, Catholics and security forces since August, 1969.

William Craig, leader of the right-wing Protestants' newly formed Vanguard Unionist Progressive party, said yesterday that the Provisional Irish Republican Army has new, unspecified weapons and is on the verge of a new offensive in Northern Ireland.

IRA Training

Mr. Craig said he has very good intelligence information from the South which shows the Provisionals are training with these new weapons at remote camps in the Irish republic.

In addition, Mr. Craig said, new recruits are given "psychological instructions."

"In keeping with urban guerrilla tactics, they are lectured about the nature of violence and told that, despite short-term losses and public alienation over things like the three-soldiers murder and the London bombings, they must press on with the long-term object, which is eventual British disengagement in Northern Ireland," he said.

...00,000 ...eft at U.K. ...st Office

...DON, April 1 (AP).— ...es broke into a West London ...ffice almost under the nose ...e police and stole cash, ...s and money orders worth ...00.

...y struck at Twickenham ...Office, which is down the ... from a large police station. ...theft was discovered this ...ng and it took several hours ...unt the losses. Police said ...hese included about £80,000 ...h.

... thieves blasted a safe in ...rting department overnight ... the building was empty. ...got in by smashing a glass ... in a door.

Second Biggest

...was the second biggest rob- ...n the history of the British ...Office—next to the "great ...robbery" 10 years ago when ...ts ambushed a mail train at ...lington in Buckinghamshire ...ot away with £2,513,000.

... previous second-biggest loss ...e post office was in Decem- ...969, when thieves escaped ...£511,000 in cash and post- ...nd social security stamps ... a post office in the central ...n district of Mayfair.

...ng War Kills ...n Marseilles ...ring Weekend

...RSEILLES, April 1 (AP).— ...-convict of Corsican origin ...atally wounded today when ...ters fired bullets into his ... car in the heart of Mar- ...

The killers escaped.

...n-Baptiste Rossi, 44, was ...ifth person killed in gang- ...executions in France's sec- ...argest city within 24 hours. ... persons, including a bar- ... were killed yesterday when ... men opened fire in a crowd- ...ar facing the old port. Two ... occupants of the bar were ...ally hurt. No trace was ... of the killers.

...ice said that two of the men ...died in yesterday's murder ...criminal records, including ...ctions for armed robbery, ...trafficking and procuring. ... was released from prison ... days ago, after being con- ...d of robbery and receiving ...n goods.

...lier today, Marseilles police ...nced the arrest of two men ...ed with operating a heroin ...ry in a suburban villa. The ... men, Christian Simonpieri ... Joseph Fabiano, were picked ...Friday after a month-long ... surveillance. A stock of ...hine base, three pounds of ... heroin and the laboratory ...ment were seized.

...ice said they did not believe ... was any link between the ...ts and the killings.

...xaco to Limit ...soline Sales ...Los Angeles

...S ANGELES, April 1 (Reu- ...—Texaco, the largest gasoline ...ler in the United States, an- ...ced here yesterday that it ... imposing rationing, starting ...y, at the retail level on about ...fifth of its gas stations in ... Los Angeles area.

... other major distributor, Mobil ...said that it was limiting gaso- ... distribution to 1972 levels. ...stry sources said that the ...ations had become necessary ... use of the continual rise in ...and. Mobil said its demand ... up 7 percent over 1973.

...vo cut-rate gasoline operators, ... rely on major distributors ... their supplies, announced that ... might close down altogether. ...e developing gasoline short- ... has already forced some in- ...endent service stations to close ... New England and confronts ...sands of other stations across ... country.

...Gift Goes Over Like a Bomb

BRISTOL, England, April 1 (UPI).—A bomb alert was called yesterday when a brown-paper parcel was dropped outside docks where officials prepared to commission Britain's biggest guided-missile destroyer, the 5,650-ton HMS Bristol.

The ship's duty officer thought it was a bomb when he noticed the commanding officer's name was wrongly spelled.

Police opened the parcel gingerly—and found a horseshoe.

"It was from a dear old lady in the city," police said. "It was very nicely polished to bring the ship good luck."

United Press International.

CLEAN-CUT AMERICAN—Boston man protesting in front of State House for politicians to do something about taxes by eliminating waste in government.

Study Shows How Europeans Would Staff Their Businesses

LONDON, April 1 (AP).—Britain is old-fashioned, reserved, nationalistic, calm, gentlemanly and cold, but a great place to be born, according to a survey among Europeans published today.

Businessmen surveyed wanted a German to head up any multinational company for them, with a Swiss for chief cashier, a Frenchman for public relations, Germans for skilled labor and Italians for unskilled.

Despite misgivings about Britain's labor problems, 30 percent of the Europeans polled in Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland said they would have chosen Britain as their birthplace, the survey said.

France was second preference, with 29 percent, and Switzerland, with 21 percent, third.

Professor Directed Survey

"Fewest would care to be born in the Netherlands or Germany —countries, interestingly enough, most admired for their business skills and hard work," said Stuart Sutherland, professor of experimental psychology at Sussex University, who directed the survey. "The analysis suggests that although hard work is admired, given a preference, people prefer to live in a more relaxed country."

The survey said Continental Europeans would change Britain's rule of driving on the left of the road and keep bars open longer. Germans and Swiss said they would introduce sweeping reforms in the British labor unions movement and labor relations.

Summing up the survey, Prof. Sutherland said that unless British businessmen fully understand Continental customs and attitudes they will be at a great disadvantage in the European Common Market.

The Netherlands emerged as the most liked and trusted country. West Germany has the best business image and Germans were thought the most suitable to hold top business positions because of their self-confidence, according to the survey.

Victor Selwyn, who edited the survey, said it exploded many myths.

'Myths' Attacked

"It is a myth that Germans are more efficient than we are," he said. "The British work as hard as anybody. But where we slip up is our attention to detail. We also make plain that British reliance on verbal agreements is a necessity. A Continental lives with his lawyer and accountant.

"Another myth is about the trains being on time. An associate of mine in Germany never goes to meet anyone off a train until he is told it has arrived."

The survey, entitled Guide to National Practices in Western Europe, is issued by European Business Communications.

Thais Move To Increase China Contact

But Are Cautious In Policy Change

By Tillman Durdin

BANGKOK, Thailand, April 1 (NYT).—Despite serious misgivings, Thailand is cautiously moving toward increased dealings with China.

Simultaneously, the Thai government is discreetly reducing the scope of its relations with the Chinese Nationalist regime on Taiwan.

One of the most positive official statements about Thailand's views on the China question has been made by Gen. Prapass Charusathiara, deputy prime minister and generally regarded as the strongest personality in the government here.

In an interview with the Bangkok Post, the general was quoted as saying that Bangkok would respond favorably to any trade moves initiated by Peking and would maintain sports and cultural exchanges with China. Thailand's policy, he said, was one of friendliness to all who were friendly to her; he said that Thailand had no hostility toward China and "We have to be friends with the Chinese people."

Station Ordered Closed

The Post reported that, as a sign of Thailand's friendly intentions toward China, the general had ordered the disarming of several thousand ex-Nationalist irregulars in the remote mountains of north Thailand and the closing of a radio station operated at Chiang Rai, in the north, by a Chinese Nationalist team.

The station is assumed to be keeping in touch with Taipei about developments in the region, which borders southwest China, and matters concerning the Nationalist irregulars, remnants of forces that retreated into northern Burma and northern Thailand from Yunnan when the Communists took that province in 1950.

It remains to be seen how far the Thais will get if they seek to disarm the irregulars, who are tough, mobile and operate in hill territory which the government does not fully control.

Gen. Charusathiara said that Thailand would maintain "correct and cordial" relations with Nationalist China, but would "not automatically" support it. Informed sources say the general is implying a slow diminution of relations. Contacts, for example, will no longer involve mutual visits by top officials of Bangkok and Taipei.

A Barrier Is Cited

The general cited as a barrier to dealings with Peking its support of terrorist insurgents in Thailand, saying: "This makes us cautious about the People's Republic of China."

Thailand's most serious concern about the Chinese involves two roads they are building in northern Laos, directed at points on the northern border of Thailand. One road now reaches Pak Beng, on the Mekong River only 20 miles from the Thai border. The other, only recently begun, will reach from Nam Tha in Laos toward Ban Houei Sai on the Thai border.

Thais fear that the roads will be used in support of the Communist guerrilla movement in Thailand's north and northeastern provinces.

Ear of W. German Defense Chief Available to Complaining Soldiers

BONN, April 1 (Reuters).—West Germany has introduced a system enabling any soldier, whatever his rank, to phone the defense minister directly to grouse.

Georg Leber, 52, the defense minister and commander-in-chief of the 450,000-man armed forces, initiated the service last week.

A total of 100 telephone calls were received on the first day, mainly from noncommissioned officers in the army and air force. Most of their complaints concerned problems in housing their families.

Mr. Leber accepted an invitation from one army sergeant major stationed in the countryside to visit his quarters and see for himself what conditions were like for wives and families.

Five extra telephones were installed on Mr. Leber's desk in the Defense Ministry in Bonn. In the hour that was set aside for receiving calls on the first day, he was able to deal only with 25 personally, but staff officers answered the others and passed the complaints on to him.

The calls to the defense minister are free. The troops use the official lines in their units.

Mr. Leber at first was skeptical about the idea, which was suggested by one of his staff, but the results of the experiment convinced him of its value, he said.

The minister, who addressed all the callers not by their rank but by their surnames, asked several what they thought of the innovation.

"Many of the troops don't trust themselves to ring you up," one sergeant major replied.

Obituaries

Scotland's Duke of Hamilton, Who Got Hess's Peace Bid

LONDON, April 1 (NYT).—The Duke of Hamilton, 70, premier peer of Scotland, who was drawn unwittingly into a bizarre attempt by Rudolf Hess, World War II Nazi leader, to make peace between Britain and Germany, died yesterday following a heart attack, in a private hospital in Edinburgh.

Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, the 14th duke, was head of the Clan Douglas, which has provided Scotland with leaders for more than 700 years. Among his honors, he was Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, the royal palace in Edinburgh. He was a kinsman of Queen Mother Elizabeth and of other ducal families.

In 1930, he was elected to the House of Commons and sat as a Conservative for 10 years until required to resign on succeeding to the dukedom.

Hess, deputy to Hitler as leader of the Nazi party until 1940, saw Germany and Britain as the two white master races and the Russians as fit only for slave labor.

Mutual Friend's Role

In September, 1940, Hess encouraged a mutual friend, Albrecht Haushofer, to write to the Duke of Hamilton through Lisbon to propose a meeting in Portugal. British intelligence intercepted the letter, and it was not read by the duke until the following March.

After taking suitable advice, the duke was preparing to reply when Hess took matters into his own hands. He flew to Scotland in May, 1941, crash-landed in a field and asked a plowman who helped him out of his parachute harness to direct him to the duke's estate.

It was Hess's idea that the duke could influence the government under Prime Minister Winston Churchill to make peace with Germany and form an alliance against the Soviet Union. In 1961, the duke related that Hess had told him, "Hitler is willing to meet Britain to stop this war by honor."

A month after the duke met Hess, Germany invaded the Soviet Union, and Britain gained an ally. The British put Hess in jail. The Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal sentenced him to life imprisonment in 1946. Now 78 years old, Hess is the sole occupant of Spandau prison in West Berlin, where he has been kept for 25 years.

During World War II, the duke served in the Royal Air Force.

Dr. Sidney Farber

BOSTON, April 1 (NYT).—Dr. Sidney Farber, 69, director of research of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation, died, apparently of a heart attack, in his office here last evening.

As pathologist in chief and head of research at the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston, Dr. Farber was credited with the coordination of vital research programs on the treatment of cancer by drugs.

Dr. Farber, a graduate of Buffalo and Harvard Universities, founded the Children's Cancer Research Foundation here in 1948.

Over the years he received many honors, among them the 1966 Lasker Award for Clinical Research, the Judd Award for Cancer Research of the Memorial Cancer Center and the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, the Great Medal of the University of Ghent and the Variety Club's international humanitarian award.

Melville Cooper

HOLLYWOOD, April 1 (AP).—British-born character actor Melville Cooper, 76, who had a long career in the British and American theater and films, died Thursday of cancer.

He joined the repertory company in his native Birmingham after serving in World War I, made his screen debut in a 1934 British film and first appeared on Broadway in 1935. His American films included "Father of the Bride," "It Should Happen to You," "13 Rue Madeleine," "Love Happy" and "And Baby Makes Three."

Jean Tissier

GRANVILLE, France, April 1 (AP).—French stage, film and television actor Jean Tissier, who would have been 77 today, died yesterday in a clinic here.

Mr. Tissier, widely known for his contagious grin, specialized in comic roles. He had appeared in scores of films since 1935, including "Gigi" and "And God Created Woman." He retired in 1972.

Marie L. Campbell

TOMS RIVER, N. J., April 1 (AP).—Marie L. Campbell, 103, who recited "Mary Had a Little Lamb" on one of the earliest records produced by Thomas A. Edison, died yesterday in Community Memorial Hospital. Her father had worked with the inventor.

Caroline Lejeune

LONDON, April 1 (AP).—Caroline Lejeune, 76, one of Britain's most respected film critics, died in her London home today. Her column, under the byline C. A. Lejeune, appeared in the Sunday Observer from 1928 until 1960—and was required reading for movie buffs.

Kurt Thomas

BAD OEYNHAUSEN, West Germany, April 1 (UPI).—Prof. Kurt Thomas, 69, master of the Leipzig Thomaner Choir from 1957 to 1960, died today after surgery in a hospital, a spokesman said. He was known internationally as a leading interpreter of the works of Johann Sebastian Bach and a music teacher and composer. After returning to West Germany in 1960, he taught at the Hamburg and Luebeck schools of music.

Gen. Jacques de Grancey

PARIS, April 1 (AP).—Gen. Jacques de Grancey, 79, governor of Les Invalides, its monuments and old soldiers home and hospital, died Friday.

Rival Greek Cypriot Bands Throw Bombs

2 Blasts Hurt No One On Independence Day

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 1 (AP).—Supporters of the rival Greek Cypriot leaders, President Makarios and Gen. George Grivas, tossed bombs at each other in two separate incidents today as the island marked the 18th anniversary of its independence struggle.

One bomb wrecked a bar in the south-coast town of Larnaca, an establishment used as a meeting place by Gen. Grivas's supporters. The other caused slight damage at a left-wing pro-Makarios club house in the village of Lysi, near Nicosia.

A police statement said there were no casualties.

The bomb attacks were accompanied by fireworks explosions throughout the island—a traditional way of celebrating EOKA Day. The feast celebrates the beginning of this Mediterranean island's 1955-to-1959 guerrilla campaign to win independence from Britain.

Religious Service

Archbishop Makarios officiated at a national Te Deum service for the dead in Nicosia's Phaneromeni Church this morning. Armed police stood guard on rooftops and other vantage points around the church while plainclothes bodyguards mingled with the congregation.

Because of the feud between Greek factions, the traditional EOKA Day military parades were canceled for the first time since Cyprus became independent in 1960.

Cyprus security forces have been on maximum alert for the last week because of reports Gen. Grivas might use the EOKA anniversary for terrorist attacks.

The general leads an underground group dedicated to Enosis, or union with Greece. Archbishop Makarios, though Greek, opposes the idea because of bitter opposition from the island's 20 percent Turkish minority.

Divorce Requests Fell in Italy in '72

ROME, April 1 (AP).—Demands for divorces fell sharply in Italy last year, the National Statistics Bureau announced yesterday.

It said that 20,410 divorce requests were filed during 1972 compared to 55,615 the year before. Applications for legal separation increased, from 21,514 in 1971 to 22,692 last year. The bureau said the divorce rate was particularly high in 1971 because it was the first year of the divorce law in Italy.

Baccarat
The Crystal of Kings
Since 1764
you are cordially invited to visit
our museum & retail showroom
(Dollars welcomed)
30 bis Rue de Paradis, Paris-10e
Tel.: 770-64-30.
Open daily (except Sundays), 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.
Métros: Poissonnière & Gare de l'Est.

Shocked by Lack of Backing by 'Friends'

Kuwaiti Policy Shaken by Iraqi Incursion

By Jim Hoagland

KUWAIT, April 1 (WP).—Combat-outfitted soldiers and portable radar stations that scan the skies for hostile Iraqi jet fighters were moved onto the sandy Persian Gulf beaches of Kuwait last week.

The sudden martial display in areas usually reserved for shrimp boats and sunbathers is a rarity in this small, enormously wealthy and vulnerable country, which is proud of its policy of either befriending or appeasing all factions in the deeply divided Arab world.

That policy has been called into question by Iraq's assault on Kuwaiti sovereignty last month and the continuing Iraqi occupation of a 6-to-10-square-mile stretch of hilly desert scrub country in northern Kuwait.

For many Kuwaitis, in fact, the policy is in ruins. "By trying to be friends with everyone, we have no real friends when we need them," said a businessman.

Frantic efforts by the rest of the Arab world to mediate the dispute and Kuwaiti appeals for Iraq to withdraw its tanks and troops appear to be faltering before a still largely unexplained Iraqi stubbornness. Many of the Arab nations seem to fear that Kuwait may suspend the more than $200 million it gives to other Arab governments each year. Egypt, which is especially dependent on Kuwaiti aid, has dispatched three major delegations to the two countries. Arab diplomatic sources here report that Kuwait has hinted that it is considering such a step if Arab failure to pressure Iraq into withdrawing continues much longer. Kuwait has asked direct talks with Iraq.

Western diplomats profess to see other signs that an "agonizing reappraisal" of Kuwait's foreign policy is under way.

Much more is involved in the conflict, in the view of some Western analysts. Iraq's sudden move not only threatens a nation that produces one billion barrels of oil a year, but also underscores the complexity of the growing power struggle, in the Persian Gulf region, between Iraq and Iran.

It could also provide the first real test of the increasingly voiced theory that big power interests in the Middle East are shifting toward the petroleum-rich gulf area. The Soviet Union backs Iraq and is helping build a large port only a few miles from the Kuwaiti frontier, while the United States has become Iran's main arms supplier and increasingly needs the oil of the gulf.

Polarization Feared

Kuwait has sought to keep the conflict from becoming polarized along those lines. Because of his stand on the Arab-Israeli crisis and his open ambitions in the gulf, the Shah of Iran is unpopular in the Arab world, and Kuwait does not want to appear to be relying on Iran for even a protective shadow.

For somewhat the same reasons, open U.S. support could be a handicap to Kuwait, although the government has apparently sought quiet U.S. diplomatic help.

The Iraqi incursion put what many Kuwaitis see as the lack of meaningful support from most Arab states and from the United States and Russia has touched a deep nerve here. Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Hussein alluded to what seems to be growing public sentiment for a change in the policy by saying, "The people are asking, 'Who will protect Kuwait if Iraq invades? Why don't we spend our money on building a strong army instead of helping other states?' These are questions we must face now."

Kuwait will not attempt to dislodge the Iraqi troops by force, Mr. Hussein said, but it would fight if Iraq attempts to drive deeper into Kuwait.

Kuwait bases its border claims on an international agreement negotiated for it in 1932 by Britain and on a 1963 accord between Iraq and Kuwait that recognized Kuwait's independence.

Iraq now seems to be aiming at abrogating that agreement, perhaps with a view to taking control of at least part of a 40-mile stretch of desert coastland on the northeastern tip of Kuwait.

That and command of the disputed Warba Island just off the coast would give Iraq control of the mouth of the Khor Zubair River, which leads to the Soviet-built port of Um Qasr.

Greek Primate Quits for Health

ATHENS, April 1 (Reuters).—Archbishop Ieronymos, 67-year-old primate of Greece, has resigned for health reasons, a spokesman for the Holy Synod of the Greek Orthodox Church announced yesterday.

He said that the 70 metropolitans making up the church's hierarchy began private consultations yesterday to choose a successor and that the synod would convene to discuss the resignation tomorrow.

The spokesman said an announcement would be made after tomorrow's meeting and the election for a new archbishop was likely to be held late this month.

According to church rules, the 70 metropolitans will elect three bishops, from whom George Papadopoulos, premier of the army-backed government, will choose the new archbishop. Archbishop Ieronymos assumed the post shortly after the military take-over in Greece in April, 1967.

China Takes FAO Seat

ROME, April 1 (Reuters).—China today joined the Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as the 126th member of the UN agency, whose aim is to help the world's poor countries feed themselves.

Australian Police Make 80 Raids; Nine Croats Held

SYDNEY, April 1 (Reuters).—Some 260 Australian police, seeking evidence of extremist activities by Croatian nationalists, today raided about 80 premises in Sydney and Wollongong in one of the biggest operations of its kind in history carried out here.

Nine men and women were charged with offenses, which ranged from possessing firearms, explosives or stolen goods to assaulting police. A police spokesman said recent statements in Parliament had alerted extremists to the possibility of action against them.

The attorney general, Sen. Lionel Murphy, told Parliament last week that three organizations dedicated to the "liberation" of Croatia—one of the six ethnic states in Yugoslavia—were operating in Australia.

On March 16, Sen. Murphy and federal police made "raids" on the Canberra and Melbourne offices of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, an unprecedented action, to "inspect certain files" on Croatian terrorist activity.

The action came four days before a visit to Australia by Yugoslav Premier Dzemel Bijedic, whose visit was shortened to three days because of fears Croatian extremists might try to assassinate him.

Campora Back In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 1 (Reuters).—Argentine President-elect Hector Campora returned here today from a one-week trip to Europe where he had talks with former strongman Juan Peron and met Italian and Spanish leaders.

The military government Friday night had officially declared Mr. Campora the president-elect hours after the runnerup candidate, Ricardo Balbin of the Radical Civic Union, announced he would not demand a second round of voting.

Belgian Flights Delayed

BRUSSELS, April 1 (Reuters).—Flights were delayed for up to an hour at the airport here today because of a slowdown by Belgian air traffic controllers demanding better working conditions and holidays. The controllers said the action would be continued indefinitely pending a government response to demands.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS
Always from the latest collections
Tax Free. Faultless alteration
122 Rue La Boétie
CABESSA ar. Ch.-Elys. ELY.44-12
4th Floor on the left
(Open every day, except Sundays)

Meet with us.

"We'll help with the details"

We'll help you plan your seminar, sales meeting or convention; we'll lend a hand with the running of it.

We'll house your guests, feed them, entertain them – so you can attend to business. We know how. For there are 29 Inter-Continental hotels in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, each one equipped for business meetings, large or small.

Meet with us. In Berlin, or London, or Paris. Or almost anywhere you happen to be.

Inter-Continental Hotels

59 hotels around the world. In Europe: Amsterdam, Berlin, Bucharest, Budapest, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hanover, Helsinki, London, Munich, Paris, Vienna, Zagreb. In Africa: Abidjan, Kinshasa, Libreville, Livingstone, Lusaka, Monrovia, Nairobi. In the Middle East: Amman, Beirut, Persepolis, Shiraz, Tehran, Jerusalem.

For reservations contact your nearest Inter-Continental hotel, Pan Am office or your travel agent.

International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1973

Pilot Recalls Hanoi's Punishment for 'Bad Attitude'

By Seymour M. Hersh

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va. (NYT). —To the North Vietnamese, Capt. James A. Mulligan jr. had a "bad attitude." As a result, he suffered heavily during his seven years in a Hanoi prison.

He spent 42 months in solitary confinement during the first four years, and for 16 of those months he was kept in a camp in which he and 10 other pilots who were considered troublemakers were placed in leg irons for up to 16 hours a day.

Capt. Mulligan's experiences are a facet of the full story of prison life inside North Vietnam—a story that is just beginning to emerge following the release of the last American prisoner of war. He described them in a four-and-a-half-hour interview at his home here and emphasized that he was not speaking for his fellow prisoners.

"There was a disadvantage in being senior," said the captain, who was the fifth-ranking Navy officer in one camp. "Every one of us was trying to oppose the V [the North Vietnamese], but it was the senior guys who were leading the opposition. The senior guys who were hacking it got punished more and were spun off from the other guys." Being "spun off" meant solitary confinement in Capt. Mulligan's case.

The captain recalled with obvious ease the precise date of every significant event during his long captivity. For example, he knew the dates of various bombing raids, the date of capture of his colleagues, and the date of every change—either in routine or in location—of his prison life.

NYT.

Capt. James A. Mulligan, during the interview.

Treatment Varied

"The treatment varied greatly, depending on your rank and your attitude," the captain, a native of Lawrence, Mass., who is 47, said. "If you find a man who's got a lot of solo time, you know he's been resisting them all the way —and you'll find he's scarred physically and mentally."

Like most of the pilots who were shot down during the 1965-to-1968 air war, Capt. Mulligan was finally forced to make a full confession of his "war crimes"—as the North Vietnamese put it. Unlike many of his fellow prisoners, Capt. Mulligan seemed not to feel guilty or be defensive about it.

"If you don't think we could have done the same thing to you," he said abruptly in his Boston-Irish accent, "all you have to do is deliver your little body to me and some of my friends and we'll show you how simple it is. We can make you say what we want you to say anytime."

Despite repeated beatings and other tortures, Capt. Mulligan said he was convinced that he and his fellow prisoners had won a great moral victory in Hanoi by forcing their captors to torture them repeatedly for information.

In the last few years, he said, "I honestly think that they [the prison guards] were ashamed. They were always saying how they had a 4,500-year history of humane treatment of their enemies, and said that the policy was just misapplied in our cases.

"I've had many, many indications from some of the guards," the captain said, "that they hold us in great respect. They indicated that they knew what we'd been through and I think they wondered why we hung in there because it would have been so easy for us to take the easy way out. As for those who did take the easy way out, they knew that, too. The Vietnamese were very, very smart."

Kindness

While the captain characterized a few of the Vietnamese as "Christians," he expressed intense general hatred for his captors.

Asked to recall any acts of kindness, Capt. Mulligan told of the time a prisoner "needed a blood transfusion and he got whole blood from a Vietnamese guard." The only other decent treatment he recalled came from a Vietnamese surgeon shortly after he was shot down in March, 1966.

Capt. Mulligan said his mistreatment began moments after he was shot down, near Vinh, about 150 miles south of Hanoi, with neck, shoulder, rib and hip injuries. Over the next 10 days he was stoned, beaten and kicked, exposed to a throng of villagers and denounced as a war criminal, threatened with death and trucked into Hanoi with his hands tightly bound by rope.

During one roadside stop, he said, the truck drivers—apparently to please a crowd of onlookers, poured gasoline over the ropes. "I've still got scars from my first trip to Hanoi," Capt. Mulligan said bitterly, showing deep grooves on his wrists.

Once in Hanoi, he was interrogated and forced to sign an anti-war statement. "I was completely helpless," the captain said. "I couldn't even sit on a stool. I'd been tied for days. I didn't even know my damn name; all I knew was that I was trying not to give them anything. Finally, I couldn't hack it anymore."

A few days later, dressed only in socks and military underwear —the only clothing he had been left with after his capture—he was taken to a hospital by a camp official known to the prisoners as Mickey Mouse.

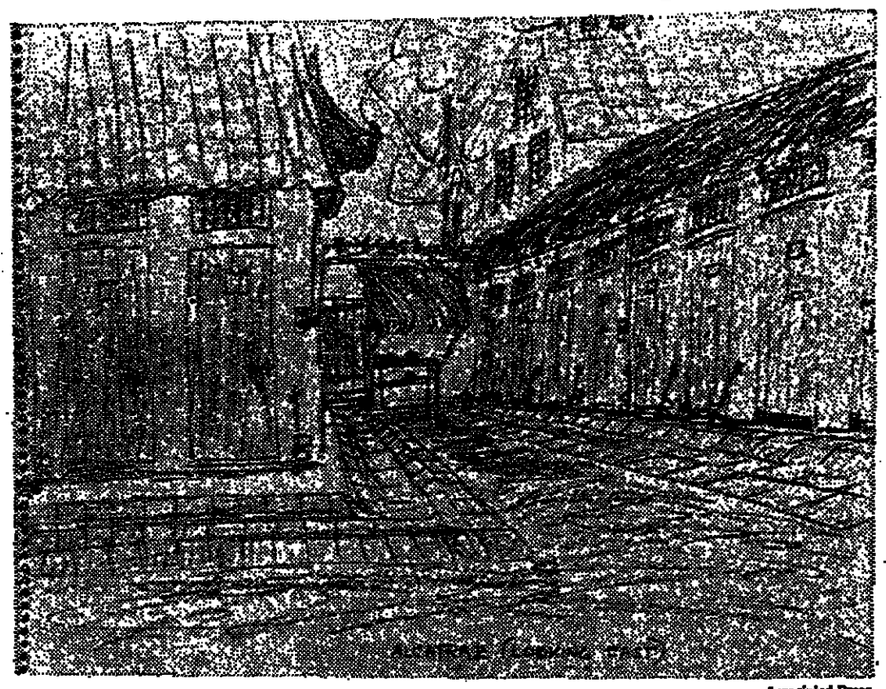
Capt. Mulligan vividly recalled the hospital scene:

"A Vietnamese came up to me and said, 'My God. What's this!' And this guy turned to Mickey Mouse and said, 'Are you trying to kill him?' This guy spoke the best English of anybody I heard in Vietnam; like he'd gone to Harvard. He was a very fine guy. He said 'I'm the head doctor here' and chewed Mickey Mouse out, asking him why I hadn't been taken to the hospital sooner. And then the guy turns to me, he was very abrupt, and began chewing me out. 'You know,' he said, 'your country is bombing my country and you are killing many of our people and I do not approve of that.' He was very serious, and he pointed to Mickey Mouse and said, 'But I do not approve of this either.'"

During the next few days, Capt. Mulligan remembered receiving at least three intravenous feedings at the hospital, plus some attention to his shattered right shoulder, which had a compound fracture.

First Contact

A few days later, in early April, 1966, the captain made his first contact with a fellow Navy pilot in his wing of the Hanoi Hilton —the main prisoner-of-war camp in the center of the city. For the next four years, most of his "com"—the prisoners' word for communications—would be covert.



Associated Press

A drawing of "Alcatraz," the special North Vietnamese facility where U.S. prisoners were kept in isolation. Comdr. Charles N. Tanner made sketch from memory. . .

"I got in contact with Capt. [James P.] Stockdale, who was a couple, three cells away," Capt. Mulligan said. "I whistled some songs; he whistled some songs. He called me out of the back window and told me who he was. I said 'What are you doing?' He said, 'Trying to get them to stop torturing people for confessions.' He told me who the senior officer was and told me I'd get moved to another camp."

A few days later, Capt. Mulligan recalled, some Vietnamese came into his prison room and began prepping him for a major operation on his shoulder. "I was in terrible physical condition and didn't think I could take an operation like that," he said. "I talked to Stockdale and he told me they were 25 to 55 years behind on bone work and recommended that if at all possible I shouldn't get it done." Later that day Capt. Mulligan refused to go to the hospital, and prison officials—apparently aware that they had another prisoner with a "bad attitude"—transferred him to the Zoo, a prison a few miles outside of Hanoi.

During the next nine months, Capt. Mulligan lived in isolation, except for three days before he left the Zoo, in January, 1967, when he lived with Navy Capt. Jeremiah A. Denton jr. It was at the Zoo, Capt. Mulligan said, that he got into "the system."

He was taught the basic form of communication—known to the prisoners as the tap code. The men dropped one letter from the alphabet and devised a wall-to-wall tap and eye-to-eye signal based on groupings of five letters. The system, which became more refined during the years, even included a complicated call-up signal.

The News

"You could talk all day long with it," Capt. Mulligan said. "Ask a guy [in the next cell] who he is; tell all about your family, ask what's the latest news. We developed all types of com—using lead from toothpaste tubes to write notes with, making pencils out of soap and charcoal. We completely overwhelmed the North Vietnamese."

In later years, the prisoners learned the deaf-mute sign language and could communicate with each other while outdoors. An elaborate series of throat noises—harrumphs and grunts and coughs—also was put into use to relay warnings and information.

"The primary thing we always attempted to do was to get the name of every prisoner who was alive and keep it. I still have in my head the name of everyone who was in the system. We also always knew who the senior man was."

By the middle of 1966, however, the North Vietnamese began fragmenting the Zoo, installing brick walls and bamboo sheeting between the various buildings to prevent communication. By then, Capt. Mulligan recalled, he was still badly wounded and "was starving to death." His weight dropped from its normal 170 pounds to about 115.

Nonetheless, Capt. Mulligan said, he discovered through the tap code that he was the senior officer in his building and assumed command. When the North Vietnamese later told the prisoners about a program they called "make your choice"—that is, a decision whether or not to cooperate in prison—Capt. Mulligan said, "I told my building, 'Don't do anything. Don't make a choice. Don't even acknowledge that they have the right to make you have a choice.' My guys didn't do anything for them," he said, with pride. "So they started torturing them."

The next year—1967—"was even a tougher year," he said. "The bombing got heavier in Hanoi and the torture got heavier."

Capt. Mulligan recalled a period in which he roomed with Capt. Denton for six months. "When you're alone you got nothing, but with one guy you're tremendous," he said.

Interrogation

After an interrogation session, in which he displayed a "bad attitude," Capt. Mulligan said, he was placed in shackles for 17 days.

"You know what shackles are?" he asked. "You're on a bunk and something like a two-by-four with two cuts in it placed across your ankles with a big iron bar that goes over. They lock it—and you stay in there." But even while in shackles, Capt. Mulligan said, he continued to maintain communication with his fellow prisoners. "It was always going," he said.

In October, 1967, the Vietnamese opened up a camp called Alcatraz. Nine senior officers and two young pilots who had escaped for one night were placed in the new prison—situated, Capt. Mulligan said, behind the North Vietnamese Ministry of Defense building.

Alcatraz, Capt. Mulligan said simply, "was a bad place. We were in irons every day for the next 16 months."

In December, 1967, he received a letter from his wife, Louise, which had been mailed 11 months earlier. He learned then that his wife and six sons knew he was a prisoner.

During Christmas, 1967, the captain was suddenly permitted to attend a Roman Catholic service in another prison building one and one-half blocks away in Hanoi, known to the men as the Plantation.

"When I got there," Capt. Mulligan related, "there were 12 guys I didn't know sitting in four rows. I was put in the fifth row. I didn't know who they were. So I started making a speech, because I wanted those guys in front of me to turn around, and they did. I didn't know if anybody knew me but finally I saw one of the guys speaking to the guy next to him. I read his lips and he said, 'That's Jim Mulligan.'

"It was a guy I had tapped to through a wall in the Zoo in 1966. He and I even had a method talking through the wall. We used to take a blanket, roll it up like a horse collar, put our head in it and talk right into the wall and the guy on the other side would put his cup on the wall —in the exact spot—and could hear. And he could talk. He recognized my voice right away." Capt. Mulligan said, his voice reflecting excitement.

"And when I got to communion, I passed the word. I said, 'I'm a block and a half away; there are 11 of us, all solo and in irons.' I was under surveillance, but I did tell them."

Next Contact

The captain's next contact with fellow prisoners did not take place until Christmas, 1968. Capt. Mulligan again got excited when retelling the encounter:

"I went downtown to the cathedral and when I got there there was a guy I found out later was [Navy Comdr. Richard A.] Richie Stratton and he was all smiles. They had me isolated in a corner and there was all these Vs around Stratton. And he was all smiling like he was their best friend. That guy is a tremendous guy!" the captain exclaimed.

"He spotted me away in the corner and he just maneuvered the Vs around until they were all looking at him and he faced me and began tapping [by use of hand signal] me his name. And I sat over there and tapped him my name.

"And then Stratton goes and kneels down by the crypt. I went down there and just as I got to him he was getting ready to get up. But I knelt down fast and held his pants down so he could not move and said, 'Stay there.' They brought some television cameras on us and so real quiet-like, I asked him if they were going to film us and he said, 'Yeah.' And I told him I was at the Plantation and I gave the entire lineup to him. I knew the Vs were watching me so I started pointing to the sheep and the manger.

"You know," the captain said, "telling him the names was the most important I could do, because there was no way the others would know where we lived."

Capt. Mulligan said he had told Comdr. Stratton that "we'd been in irons 16 hours a day for 14 months. He said, 'How's morale?' and I said, 'Okay, we're hanging in. We were tough.'"

"And we were tough," the captain said, speaking of the men in Alcatraz. "The Vs got nothing. They tortured people but they got nothing. Every one of us hung in out there. They were all tough nuts. Ten of us came back and one didn't."

Asked what had enabled him to survive his captivity, Capt. Mulligan paused, and then said, "The real thing that kept me going, I think, was the fact that I kept faith in what I believed in—my God, my country and my family. I think I came out of Hanoi a better man than when I went there, as far as character goes and as far as in what I believe."

But he is very angry now, he said, at those anti-war Americans who went to Hanoi during his captivity. And he believes that the government should prosecute the members of the Committee of Liaison, the anti-war group that served as a funnel for mail between North Vietnam and the prisoners' families.

'Manipulation'

"If I had my way," Capt. Mulligan said, "I would personally like to see every member of the committee tried and convicted and sentenced for what they did to me and my friends in Hanoi. They manipulated the mail, tried to use my family against my country and tried to deprive me of my legal rights under the Geneva Convention."

The captain's accusation brought a reply from Cora Weiss, who was co-chairman of the Committee of Liaison.

Mrs. Weiss said the committee "scrupulously refrained at all times from accepting or declining mail on the basis of the political beliefs or activities of the families."

Capt. Mulligan also expressed anger at reporters who went to North Vietnam during the war. "Why do you think we are so disturbed by The New York Times?" he asked. "While Harrison Salisbury was sitting in Hanoi [in 1966], me and other guys were being tortured, and he knew nothing about it. And I know goddam well he knew nothing about it; he was completely duped."

Finally, he said, he's angry at those few prisoners who, in his view, broke faith with their fellow captives. "No one ever minds anyone breaking," the captain said, "but it's those guys who funk out who get you. Those guys will get what's coming to them. Any guy who goes to Hanoi and gets religion about the war after he's shot down is a pure phony."

Other airlines fly as fast as we do.
And their aircraft have the same range as ours.
How can we then offer faster services and fewer stops between Europe and
S.E. Asia, Japan, Australia, N. America, West.
And between S.E. Asia and N. America, East.

How, indeed?

The answer is simple: *Copenhagen*. Or, more precisely, the geographical position of Copenhagen, the main gateway of our intercontinental routes.

Look at a globe. Or, better still, stretch a string over its surface between points within the areas above.

In many cases you will find that the string runs straight over Copenhagen (try, for instance, Paris-Tokyo, or London-Sydney, or Berlin-Seattle, or Glasgow-Singapore).

In other cases, Copenhagen will at least be closer to the stretched string than any other major airport in Europe (like Bangkok-New York, which makes the string run as far north as Spitsbergen).

So it's as simple as that: it's shorter via Copenhagen. And flying via Copenhagen is like running the inner track: a way to save distance and time.

And Copenhagen is the only major airport in Europe, from which nonstop flights to Bangkok, Los Angeles, Tokyo and Seattle are all within the reach of long-distance aircraft.

When you're going far east or far west you have two alternatives:

FLY VIA COPENHAGEN—OR FACE A DETOUR

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
General Agent for Thai International

Illustrated by Strike

France's Need for Foreign Workers

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS (WP). — The current strike at the nationalized Renault car company, France's pilot enterprise in labor-management relations, illustrates the key role of foreign workers in this country's booming economy.

Set off by fewer than 400 workers — most of them young foreigners—in a body-press shop, the strike has forced the layoff of at least 7,000 men. Interested less in outright wage increases than in improved professional status, these unskilled employees —ironically known as "specialized workers"—refused the original settlement hailed as equitable by the traditional trade union leadership.

And the unions, fearful of allowing extreme leftist agitators to gain control of the situation, have now backed the strikers in what looks like a carbon copy of the three-week shutdown in 1971 which cost Renault production of 100,000 vehicles.

Vulnerability

The Renault situation underlines both the vulnerability of advanced European industrial economies and their growing dependence on foreign workers. By the millions, foreigners have immigrated to hold the nasty, often dangerous and poorer paid jobs that Western Europeans no longer are willing to fill.

In France alone, foreigners officially number 3.6 million and in reality are closer to 4 million or seven percent of the country's total population. Foreigners empty the Paris garbage cans, sweep its streets, build its skyscrapers and man the deadening assembly lines turning out its textiles, cars, steel and heavy machinery.

For years, the Algerians, Portuguese, Spanish, Italians, Tunisians, Moroccans, Yugoslavs and black Africans who form the largest immigrant communities have arrived clandestinely—often as tourists—obtained employment and then got their papers.

Often illiterate in French and unable to defend themselves against unscrupulous bureaucrats, employers and landlords, the foreign workers and their families tend to congregate in more than 200 unhealthy and depressing shantytowns around Paris, Lyons and urban centers in the north of France.

Although the French often pride themselves on their lack of racism—compared to the British or Americans—there has been no lack of discrimination against the foreigners, especially against black and North Africans, as testified to by newspaper want ads specifying "Europeans only."

And despite detailed articles in French newspapers, the average Frenchman does not seem concerned with the often appalling living conditions of the foreigners other than to react by saying, "If they're not happy, let them go back where they came from."

Indeed, docility has been insured by the government's free hand in expelling foreigners who have questioned the more evident forms of discrimination.

Lip Service

Although French trade unions pay lip service to the principles of equality, the leadership has done little to encourage professional training for foreigners, apparently because its French rank and file fear the competition for better paid jobs.

Statistics from the official national immigration office indicate that there is little to fear on that front: In 1970 and 1971 nearly 75 percent of the jobs foreigners held upon arriving here were in unskilled fields and the trend was on the increase.

Moreover, the French planning commission defined its immigration policy as designed to "find enough labor which will accept unskilled and generally low-paid work."

The indifference bordering on hostility felt by many Frenchmen towards immigrants cuts across ideological lines. It includes rightists attacking blacks and North Africans to less publicized attitudes by Communist municipalities in the suburbs where many of the immigrants' shantytowns are located.

In a belated effort to bring order out of the present immigration policy chaos, five months ago the government began to crack down on clandestine immigration by demanding that employers provide decent lodging before working and identification papers are delivered.

But the growing number of immigrant hunger strikes, often backed by local Roman Catholic authorities, testifies to the coercive aspects of the government policy which has been criticized as reducing foreigners to the status of indentured servants.

Moreover, the more selective government policies have cut down the number of immigrants from 212,783 in 1970 to 119,849 last year, according to social affairs ministry statistics. At the same time, the government favors immigration of Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese—on grounds that they are more easily assimilated into French life—over North and black Africans, Turks and Yugoslavs.

The government's goal is to reduce the annual increase of the foreign population to 80,000, but there is little indication that any plans are afoot to assimilate the foreigners into French life or provide them with the hospitals, schools and other institutions available to the French themselves.

"It's probably cynical," said a social worker who has dealt with immigrants, "but our government is lucky that foreigners don't vote. After all, they're our equivalent of America's blacks and Puerto Ricans."

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

BOFINGER
5 R. de la Bastille. 272.87.82.
Lunches, dinners, suppers.
Daily until 2 a.m.
Daily (except Sunday) from 8:45 p.m. to 2 a.m.
FIRST FLOOR, SAME PRICES
JAZZ DINNERS New Orleans
introducing alternatively
MAXIM SAURY and his Jazz "Fanfare"
and the HIGH SOCIETY JAZZ BAND

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.30 a.m.
Two shows
Soupers Comiques!
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
80F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
124F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 359.72.20

CALAVADOS B.T. 77- BAL. 95-
JOE TURNER · LOS LATINOS
Cuisine and Specialty
Sunlight Dinners, Lun
45 Av. P.-1er-de-Serbie, St. George
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT ... Air con

Associated Press.

Georg Solti directing the Orchestra of the Paris Opéra at Versailles.

Opera in Paris

Entering a Brave New World

By David Stevens

PARIS (IHT).—The Paris Opéra royally launched itself into a brave new world Friday night, cheered on its way by a gala audience of 700, headed by President and Mrs. Georges Pompidou, in the elegant 18th-century Théâtre Louis XV in Versailles Palace.

What they saw was a new production of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro"—conducted by Sir Georg Solti, staged by Giorgio Strehler and designed by Ezio Frigerio—that was apt to the point of irony, peeling back the elegante facade for an unsentimental, but not unsympathetic, look at private life in the ancien régime.

The production marked the beginning of Rolf Liebermann's three-year term as director of the troubled Opéra, and French cultural authorities are counting on him to pilot this cumbersome and costly institution out of the artistic doldrums.

Liebermann sees the Opéra's tradition as being both royal and democratic. After one more exclusive gala Monday at Versailles, the company moves to its demonstratically more accessible home at the Place de l'Opéra for a new production of Gluck's "Orphée et Eurydice" on Wednesday, the first "Figaro" there on Saturday, followed in a few weeks by new productions of Wagner's "Parsifal" and Verdi's "Il Trovatore," and four ballet programs.

Faithful

Strehler, the director of Milan's Piccolo Teatro, had no place for superficial rococo glitter in this "Figaro." What he offered was a highly detailed and elaborated production that was faithful to Mozart's human comedy, to Da Ponte's words and to Beaumarchais's "revolutionary" undertones. It is worth remembering that the French playwright's "Le Mariage de Figaro" was first performed only 14 years after the Versailles theater was inaugurated in 1770 for the marriage of the future Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette, and that neither Mozart nor the French Revolution were far behind.

Figaro's sets were in the same vein. His Count and Countess Almaviva have obviously spent all their money on the lower parts of their château, for the rooms in which this mad story unfolds are gloomy, furnished sparsely and in indifferent taste, and probably drafty and underheated as well. Only in the garden of Act IV, a public place, after all, is beauty allowed, and there too is Strehler's only concession to theater for theater's sake—as Barbarina (deliciously played by Danielle Perriers) walks toward the garden wall it separates to reveal the spacious park in soft green hues.

Time and again Strehler draws detailed acting from his singers, some of whom are not especially suited for that, and underlines the words. The Countess really is looking for the absent Susanna when she begins her recitative "E Susanna non vien!," and after Figaro remarks that the Count is out hunting, the latter returns with underbuss still in hand. Cherubino sits, not kneels, for Susanna to dress him in girl's clothes—but here Strehler has adjusted the words so Susanna's "Venite... inginocchiatevi..." becomes "Venite... qui sedetevi..."

Keystone.

Rolf Liebermann

The acting is earthy, sometimes vulgar, and the human contact real. Not much doubt here that both the Countess and Susanna will one day have their fling with Cherubino, and at the end it is clear that nothing fundamental has changed in this household. The menace that never seems far away breaks through now and then, notably at the end of Act III, when the frustrated peasants go wild, knock over furniture and throw papers around after the Almavivas leave.

It would be hard to improve on the cast assembled here, rich in vocal splendor down to the smallest part. And under Solti's tense, strongly accented direction, the orchestra was alert and responsive. A somewhat slow start and some gaps in timing between pit and stage—which are far apart for so small a theater—kept the musical performance from reaching the summits. Solti clearly conceived each act as a musical entity and relentlessly followed his blueprint—if one or another singer was sometimes left a bit behind, too bad. This will doubtless sort itself out by the time the production moves to the Palais Garnier.

Gabriel Bacquier was a magnificent Count, elegant and brutal, master of the exasperated slow burn and the stunned double take, and owner of a voice that can draw all the menace and anger from his Act III aria. Gundula Janowitz sang with her customary creamy tone and capered around with unaccustomed girlish high spirits. Mirella Freni was no soubrette Susanna, but earthy and dramatic in voice, while Jose Van Dam's Figaro was vocally powerful and agile, although he lacked slightly the dramatic profile of his colleagues. Frederica von Stade was a Cherubino physically and vocally vibrant with adolescent passion, gawky enough to be credible as a woman disguised as a boy disguised as a girl.

Smaller Parts

The smaller parts were all strongly sung and given personality. In the case of Jane Berbié's Marcellina and Michel Sénéchal's Basilio, it justified the restoration of the usually cut Act IV arias for these parts. Kurt Moll was Bartolo, Jacques Loreau Don Curzio, and Carl Schultz sang the gardener Antonio, stepping in for the veteran baritone Paul Schöffler, who was scheduled to break his retirement for this event but suffered a rehearsal accident.

The pomp and circumstance that went before, after and during the intermissions was good theater in their own right—a kind the French do very well. Ticket-holders entered and left via the long Galerie de Pierre, between ranks of the Garde Républicaine and statues of French royalty. During three half-hour-plus intermissions, patrons heading for one of three lavish buffets did so to the sound of Mozart divertimentos played by the Paris Wind Quintet, and those who ventured back down the gallery to the Royal Chapel could hear Georges Robert play Couperin, Delalande and the like on the organ—alas in almost solitary splendor.

The audience, some of which paid up to 850 francs for a seat, for the benefit of the Fondation de France, was in place when the performance began promptly at 8 p.m. with an interesting new version for a Mozart-sized orchestra of about 35 instruments, of the "Marseillaise" by Marius Constant, the Opéra's new director of ballet music. The virtually uncut performance ended at about 1:15 a.m.

Another Bustling Germany Awaits Discovery

Berlin correspondent Hubert J. Erb of the Associated Press has just completed a lengthy tour of the other Germany, the German Democratic Republic. Here is his report of a rare overall look at East Germany as it approaches worldwide recognition.

By Hubert J. Erb

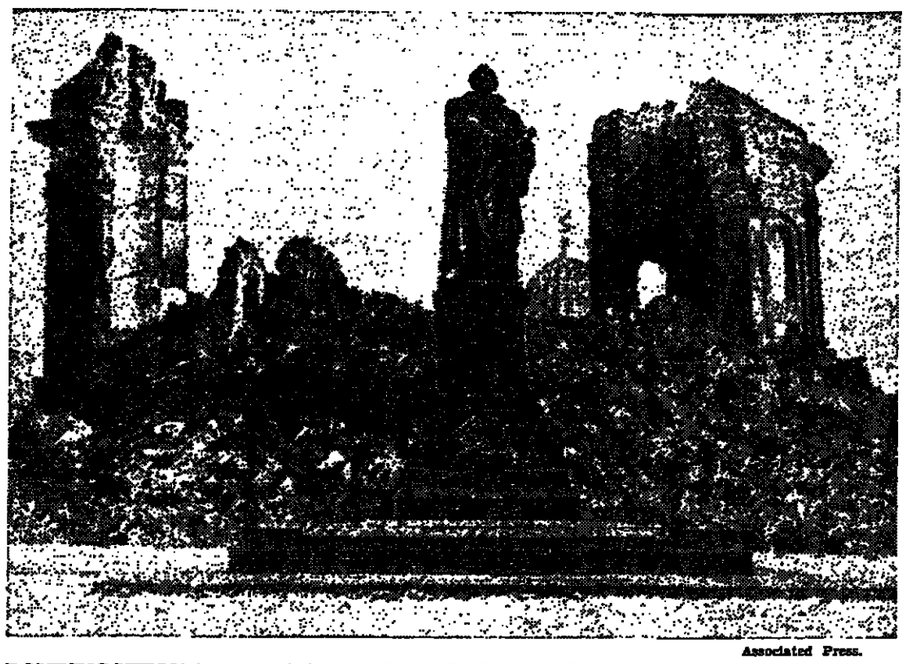
FRANKFURT ON ODER, East Germany (AP).—Behind its outer barriers, an increasingly bustling East Germany lies waiting to be discovered.

By location alone, the German Democratic Republic, called DDR, is destined to play an increasingly important role in Europe and in the future of the German people.

This second Germany is in many ways more unchanged than the more powerful, richer and much bigger Federal Republic of Germany to the West.

About the size of the State of Ohio, East Germany also encompasses some of the more historically important and lovely countryside left to the German nation.

Its people are outwardly friendly to the occasional Westerner touring the country. Seventeen million people live within a Communist-controlled state that has mined them off from West Germany and walled them off from West Berlin. But observing everyday life inside East Germany does not bring the same morbid depression one feels when looking directly at the state's oppressive external barriers.



Associated Press.

BOMBING MEMORIAL—A statue of Martin Luther stands in the old Dresden city center in front of the rubble of Frauenkirche, destroyed in the fire bombing of the city. Rubble of the church will be left as both a memorial and a warning of war's horrors.

Flow of Visitors

Since the signing of an East-West accord on Berlin and an East-West German treaty of normalized relations, the East Germans have enjoyed a steady flow of visitors from West Germany and West Berlin. This has helped stir all facets of internal life.

Under party First Secretary Walter Ulbricht, security was an ever-present watchword. By contrast, the reign of Erich Honecker has brought with it an increasing attempt to achieve a better standard of living. Mr. Honecker is credited especially with making more things available to eat and buy. There is much more money available to spend.

"We have the buying power," a young man declared. "What we need is still more good things to buy."

In Weimar, Dresden, Frankfurt on Oder, Rostock and Warnemuende, young East Germans use their money deep into the night in bars, clubs and restaurants. All of East Germany seems engrossed in eating as much and as well as it can, a phase West Germany went through a decade or so ago.

Both people and regime benefit from hard cash that West German visitors are pumping in.

Once only visiting Westerners could buy in special "intershops" featuring a growing inventory of Western goods for Western currencies. Now East Germans are permitted to use the Western money they come by to purchase in these same shops.

The government eventually obtains this money since it runs the "intershops." It uses it to buy badly needed equipment and goods available only in the West. A similar flow of capital results from the hundreds of thousands of West Germans who pass through East Germany to and from West Berlin. Their fees are paid directly by the Bonn government.

Two girls in Frankfurt on Oder, which is 90 miles from Berlin, demonstrated the result of this growing access to the goods of the West. They wore American blue jeans, skin tight around the hips and rolled up to the calf of stylish West German boots. Each had on a sleeveless high midriff sweater over a little-girl blouse. Their eyes were shaded blue and their hair was worn fresh and flowing down the back.

California Evoked

They looked like California dreamers, sipping soft ice cream and walking back and forth through the café to make sure they were noticed.

Boys their age simply let their hair grow to astonishing length, a sharp contrast to the spit and polish image that the professional Communist youth organizations like to portray.

This process of greater individual fulfillment, however modest by Western standards, is bound to gain momentum as East Germany gains recognition.

The signing of the treaty with West Germany has brought a flood of diplomatic exchanges for East Berlin. Embassies and business outlets of an eventual 100 countries, including the United States, will serve to further lift a curtain of suspicion that once pervaded every corner of the DDR.

The first to benefit from and perhaps promote this new East German look were the Scandinavians, notably Sweden. For the Swedes, East Germany, encompassing the old kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony, Thuringia and a Baltic seacoast population of overseas traders, is an immediate southern neighbor.

The Swedes built two luxury class hotels and then sold them to the East Germans, but with a continuing dependence on Swedish equipment. One is in Sassnitz, on the northeast isle of Ruegen, the other in the northwest corner in Warnemuende near Rostock. Each is at the East German terminus of a ferry line serving various Scandinavian points.

Visitors to East Germany may move about on an autobahn net originally built by Hitler to move troops east and west. Present rulers are acting to extend this net north and south and already have resurfaced secondary roads.

In a 1,500-mile tour of the country, a visitor is struck by how very German these East Germans have remained.

Their greatest similarity to contemporary West Germans lies in an equally intense desire to eat better, have more and more money, more things, better and more cars, more tangible rewards for their hard work, vacations twice a year.

There now are newly repaired roofs, newly painted houses and an increased number of restored private and public buildings. For the first time, there are more than occasional new one-family houses built and being built.

A continuing universal complaint is that very little works properly.

In one service sation, the pump used for high octane gasoline, sold for West German marks only, broke in an attendant's hand, spilling precious fuel all over the roadway.

In another station, the handle of a door would not close. And in a third, a single girl attendant closed the station because she had to help unload a truck bringing gas.

This kind of inefficiency is very um-German, perhaps the biggest irritant in a general striving for a better life.

"For a long time after the war," a man in Frankfurt on Oder declared, "things were done, built in a primitive way. The result is that now something is always out of order, with still not enough parts, not enough manpower available."

The lack of up-to-date transportation is an especial irritant for a motor-mad male population. Nonluxury cars still cost 17,000 marks (about $6,000 at the official rate)—and may take up to four years for delivery. This, and the lack of housing for purchase help explain an increasing availability of cash.

Not unlike West Germany, the appearance of a foreign car immediately brings knowledgeable comparisons of speed, horsepower, fuel capacity, gas use and cost. Told that an American worker can buy what anywhere in Germany would be classed as a luxury car for as little as 10,000 marks or less, a truck driver observed, "Here you cannot even get an Opel for that." He meant a pre-war Opel, many of which are still being run in East Germany, cars that in the West would bring fancy prices as refurbished vintage models.

Rubble Cleared

Many West Germans have observed that East Germany in many ways has remained the Germany of the 1930s, or reminds them of conditions during their immediate postwar childhood or youth in the late 1940s.

Most wartime rubble has been cleared, much has been rebuilt, but as in Cologne or West Berlin, the scars and gaps still show in such places as Dresden, Frankfurt on Oder and East Berlin.

The pace of life is slower, there is more time for reflection, more quiet, manners and a formal style of speech that all but has disappeared in a sometimes polyglot West Germany.

Now 28 years after the last German-Slavic struggle, a steady stream of Poles comes to buy, and Germans going to visit places for centuries German, move back and forth over an Oder bridge at Frankfurt.

On the eastern bank, they are greeted by the German word for peace, "frieden," put up by the Poles. On the western bank, a sign flashes the word "friendship" in German and Polish.

Another sign in a Frankfurt lady's shop called "Chic" announced "no self-service" in Polish and German. A pretty orange dress with a Paris label was listed for 340 marks ($85).

Two Russian women scurried inside. Polish women stood outside window-shopping and tall German saleslgirls with dark wigs over their blond hair hurried about.

Music in London

BBC's Sympathetic Review Of Rachmaninoff's Life, Work

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (IHT).—André Previn and the London Symphony Orchestra observed the 100th anniversary of Sergei Rachmaninoff's birth on BBC-TV, Sunday evening, with an affectionate and sympathetic review of his life and his music.

Vladimir Ashkenazy, like Rachmaninoff an expatriate Russian, was on hand to play the third movement of the Piano Concerto No. 3, and Previn and the orchestra gave us a movement of the Symphony in E minor and the Waltz from the Symphonic Dances, his last work. James Mason, assisted by photos, took care of the Life, reading, rather too well, some autobiographical fragments.

For me, the program revived many treasured memories, dating from the thirties when I was music critic of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. The Philadelphia Orchestra was always Rachmaninoff's favorite, first with Leopold Stokowski, subsequently with Eugene Ormandy, and so I heard him often, both with the orchestra and in recital, and interviewed him on several occasions. I felt his death, in 1943, more acutely than that of any other musician, probably because it seemed so certain that we would never hear or know his like again.

Indelible among my recollections is a group interview backstage at the Academy of Music following a concert given as part of a Rachmaninoff Festival in the late thirties. It was unique as an example of simple answers to simple questions, given deadpan, slowly, in a sepulchral bass appropriate to his gaunt frame and features, each answer leaving the interviewers with no other choice than to move on to another subject. It went, pretty exactly, like this:

Q—What don't you like about the Russia of today?
A—The government.
Q—What kind of government would you like to see in Russia?
A—A better one.
Q—Do you like America better than Europe?
A—Yes.
Q—Why?
A—Because everything works.
Q—What *do you think of* jazz?
A—I like it. (He was a great admirer of Eddie Duchin.)
Q—Don't you find it too lively?
A—That's what I like about it.
Q—How did you feel listening to the orchestra play the C-sharp Minor Prelude (in a transcription by Lucien Cailliet)?
A—I was glad I wasn't playing it.

But what one remembers most vividly, of course, is the experience of his playing, an experience which began with his emergence from the wings, and the long, deliberate, almost tottering shuffle to the piano, always suggesting to me an aging Ichabod Crane. Previn, who heard him only once, in Hollywood when Previn was nine, recalled thinking to himself: "My God, he'll never make it to the piano!"

The entrance was rendered the more dramatic by what happened when he began to play. There have been pianists who could play as brilliantly, but hardly another who could play so powerfully. His height may have had something to do with the weight he could apply to the keyboard. In the big perorations of his concertos the piano would dominate the surging orchestra as it has never done under any other fingers.

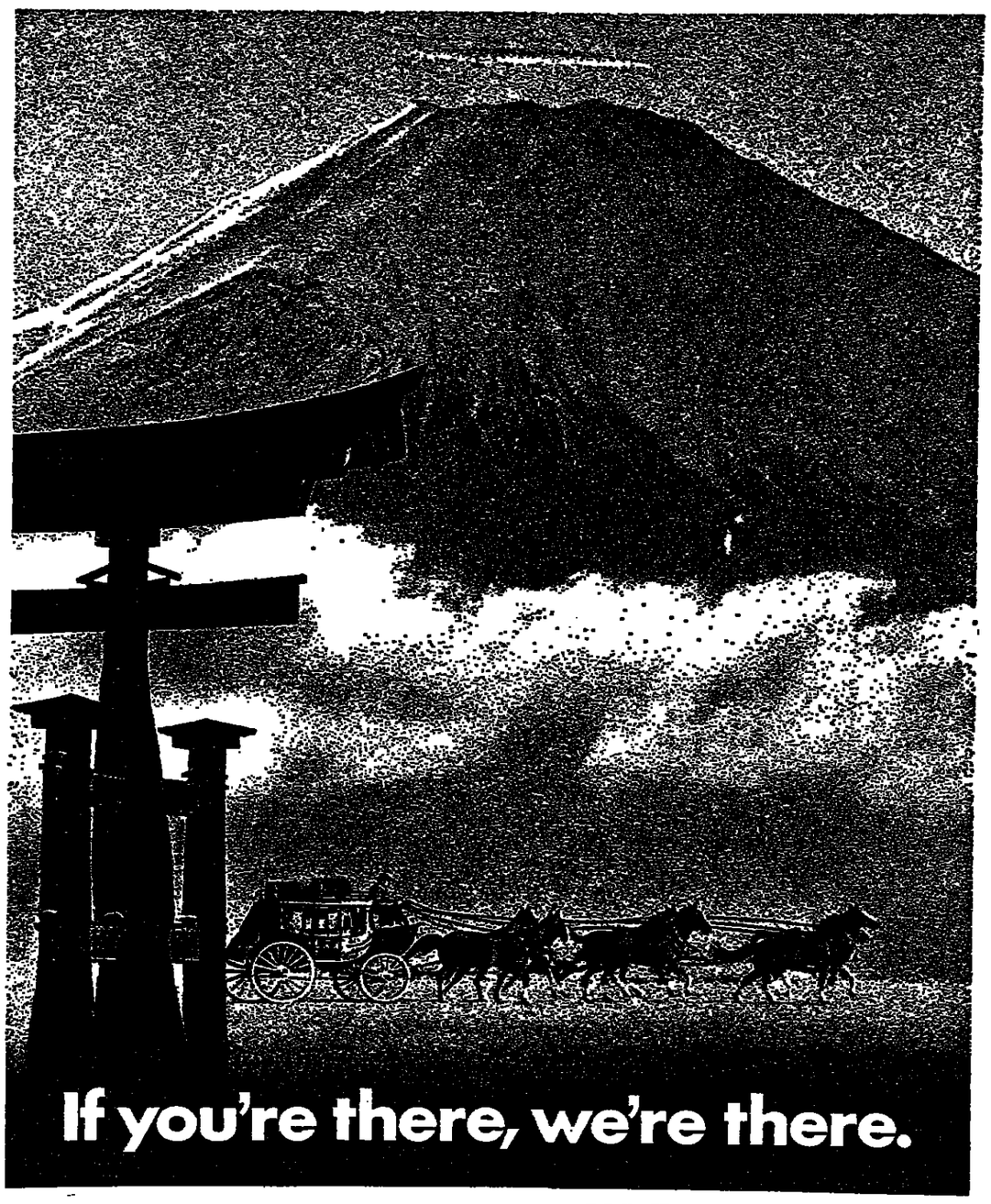
Those who heard Ashkenazy, as well as Ashkenazy played, will have had little idea of how that music sounded when the composer was in form, and riding the orchestral storm. Nor was an extract from a piano roll, cleverly pictured, any better. The presence at the keyboard was essential to the experience.

The BBC-TV program was rather more concerned with the composer than with the pianist, and the treatment was understandably defensive. Rachmaninoff's music, like Liszt's, has been rendered trite by the imitations it has inspired, especially among film scorers.

But the imitations have never approached the real thing. A vital element in Rachmaninoff's work as a composer, Previn noted, correctly, was his integrity. He was probably born at least a generation too late. His was an honest, heartfelt romanticism, and he embraced it and indulged it without regard for avant-garde fashion. That the music has survived even its popularity speaks for its quality. Previn put it well: "Rachmaninoff," he said, "was never reduced to forging his own signature."

News.
Reporting as objective as humanly possible, plus background to put events into perspective — *that's* what we call news.
Interpret this news with signed editorial comment and you have the Herald Tribune — Europe's *one* international newspaper.

Stocks.
If stocks are an important part of your life, then the Herald Tribune should be, too. Complete listings every day.
Plus commodity prices, plus mutual funds, plus up-to-the-minute exchange rates, plus world business news.



Wells Fargo Bank

Where we are: Auckland, Bangkok, Buenos Aires, Bogota, Caracas, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Lima, London, Los Angeles, Luxembourg, Managua, Manila, Manizales, Mexico City, Miami, Nassau, New York, Ottawa, Panama City, Quito, San Francisco, San Salvador, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo. In London: Wells Fargo, Ltd. and Western American Bank, Europe Ltd.

WELLS FARGO BANK. SINCE 1852/ASSETS OVER $8 BILLION/HEADQUARTERS: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 6¼s93	15	85½	86¼	86¼	—2½
AbbtL 7¾s96	10	101¼	101⅛	101¼	+ ⅛
Abex Cp 8¾s77	13	104¼	102½	104¼	+1¼
AcmeM 9⅞s90	9	109	109	109	—1
AddrMlt 9¼s95	10	109½	109	109	
AirRed cv3⅞s87	43	68¼	68¼	68¼	
AlaPow 9s2000	193	107	106⅛	106¾	
AlaPw 8½2001	36	105	104⅜	104⅞	+ ⅞
AlaPw 7⅞2002	20	101¾	100	100	—1¼
Alaskin cv6s96	314	137	124	131	+7
Alexnd cv5½s96	63	61	60	60	— ⅝
AlleghL cv4s81	17	76	76	76	
AllenGr cv6s87	16	80	78¾	79	— ⅞
AlldCh 7⅞s96	5	101¼	101¼	101¼	
AlldCh 6.60s93	29	92½	91½	92¼	+ ½
AlldCh 5.20s91	35	77¼	79¼	79¼	+ ⅝
AlliedCh 3½s78	5	88¼	88¼	88¼	
AlliedPd 7s84	76	82	80¼	81½	+ ½
AlldSt cv4½s81	10	100	100	100	— ⅛
AlldSt cv4½s92	73	75	72	74¼	+2¼
Alld Su cv5¼s87	19	63⅝	63	63⅝	— ⅝
Alcoa 9s95	5	108	108	108	—4¼
Alcoa 7.45s96	65	100¼	100	100¼	+ ½
Alcoa 6s92	43	87⅝	86	87⅝	+1⅛
Alcoa cv5¼s91	223	83¾	81⅝	82⅞	+ ⅞
Alcoa 4¼s82	20	81⅝	81½	81¾	+ ¼
Alcoa 3s79	16	80⅞	79¾	80⅞	+1¼
AluCan 9½s95	3	110¾	110¾	110¾	—1¾
AluCan 4½s80	18	84½	83½	83½	—1¾
Amerce cv5s92	5	76½	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
AmrHes 6⅝s96	255	90¾	90		
AmAirF cv6s90	79	109⅛	106	109	+2½
AmAirlin 11s88	87	115¾	115⅛	115⅜	+ ⅛
AmAirl 10⅞s88	64	114	111½	113⅞	+ ⅜
mAirl 0⅞s88					
AmAirlin 10s89	10	109	109	109	
AAirl cv4¼s92	285	69½	67	69	+2
ABrand 8⅞s75	40	103	102	102⅞	+ ⅝
ABrand 5⅛s92	13	85	85	85	+1
ABrand 4¾s90	2	74¾	74¾	74¾	
AmCan 6s97	78	85½	84	85	+1
AmCan 4¾s90	5	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	
ACenM cv6¾s91	26	79½	79	79	
AmCyan 7¾s	14	100¼	100¼	100¼	+1
A Exp cv5¼s93f	448	16	13½	16	+ 1¼
AForPw 5s2030	106	52	51	52	+ ½
AForPw 5s30r	5	51¼	51½	51½	
AmFP 4.80s87	56	56⅞	56	56½	— ½
AHoist cv5¼s93	60	81	79½	81	+1
AHoist cv4¾s92	10	87½	87½	87½	— ½
Aminv 9½s76	13	105	103¾	105	+1¾
A MFd cv4¼s81	5	103	103	103	
AmMFdy 4¼s81	67	85	85	85½	+ ½
A Medic cv5s97	113	57½	54½	54½	—3⅞
AMIICtx 7½s78	10	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅜
AmSug 5.30s93	35	73¾	71⅞	71⅞	— ½
ASug 5.30s93r	21	73	72	72	
AmT&T 8¾sxw	1672	109½	108⅞	109¼	+ ¼
ATT 8.70s2002	295	107⅞	103⅛	107⅛	+ ⅝
AT&T 7.75s77	271	103⅞	103⅛	103¼	+ ¼
AT&T 7⅛s03	669	97¾	95⅞	96⅞	+1⅛
AT&T 7s2001	914	96½	94¾	95¾	+1
AT&T 6½s79	461	98⅛	97	97⅜	+ ⅞
AT&T 4⅜s85	199	78⅞	77	77⅛	
AT&T 4⅝s85r	27	77½	77	77	
AT&T 3⅞s90	54	67½	66⅞	67⅛	— ⅝
AT&T 3⅝s73	148	97 23-32	97 17-32	97 17-32	
AT&T 3¼s84	10	69½	69½	69½	— ½
AT&T 2⅞s87	24	62¼	60½	62¼	+1¼
AT&T 2¾s75	152	91¼	90¾	91	+ ¼
AT&T 2⅞s80	48	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝	+ ⅝
AT&T 2⅝s82	19	70¾	70¼	70½	+ ½
AT&T 2⅝s86	147	61⅞	61	61¼	+ ¼
Amfac cv5¼s94	110	84	77	78	—8¾
Ampex cv5½s94	254	49½	47½	47½	—1⅛
Anheusr 6s92	29	88	86⅞	88	+1⅞
Anheu 5.45s91	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅝
AnnArbor 4s95	34	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
ApcoOil 5¾s81	5	85¼	85¼	86¼	+ ¼
ApcoOil cv5s88	48	84	82	84	+1
APL cv5¼s88	50	82	79¼	79¼	—4½
AppalPow 9s75	37	102¼	102	103¼	+1¼
AppalP 8⅛s76	22	102⅝	102	102	—2
Appal P 7¾s79	25	100½	100½	100½	+1½
ARASv cv4⅜s96	151	109	105	108	+ ½
ArizPSv 8.5s	15	101¾	101⅛	101⅛	—3⅜
ArizPSv 7.45s	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ½
Arlan D cv6s91	146	41⅞	40	41	— ½
ArlenRl cv5s86	5	79	77	77	—5
Armco 8.75s95	4	105	105	105	—1½
Armco 8.35s75	27	102½	102¼	102⅛	— ¼
Armco 4.35s84	10	77½	77⅛	77⅛	
Armour 5s84	22	70⅛	69	69	—2
Armr cv4½s83	3	102¼	102¼	102¼	
ArmR cv4½s87	30	74½	74½	74½	— ¼
AshldO 6.15s92	2	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	—1⅛
AshlO cv4¾s93	134	77½	75⅛	76⅝	+1⅝
AssdDGd 7⅛s96	58	95½	95½	95½	
AssoCp 9¼s90	69	106	104½	106	+1⅞
AssoCp 8½s77	10	103½	103½	103½	+1⅜
AssoInv 5¾s77	20	95¼	95¼	95¼	
AssoInv 5⅞s79	4	86	86	86	
AssoInv 4⅞s76	41	90	90	90	— ⅛
AssoInv 4⅞s84	70	73	72½	72¾	— ¼
AtchT&SF 4s75	34	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	
AtchTSF 4s95r	6	59¾	59¾	57¾	
AtlcoM 6¼s82	28	82	80	82	+1¾
AtlCstL 4.95s88	5	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
AtlCstL 4s83	3	77½	79½	79½	
AtlRefg 3⅞s79	1	78½	78½	78½	—1½
AtlRch 8⅞s2000	15	110	108	110	+1½
AtlRich 7.70s	15	102	101⅛	102	+1½
AtlRich 7s76	54	100½	100	100⅝	+ ¼
Atl Rich 5⅝s97	5	81	81	81	—1¾
ATO cv4⅞s87	55	57½	57	57	— ½
AutoC cv4⅜s81	120	101⅛	100¾	100¾	— ⅝
Avco Fin 11s70	48	117⅛	116	117	
AvcoFin 9⅞s39	132	107¾	107	107	— ⅝
AvcoFin 7⅞s92	44	99½	98	99⅛	+
Avco cv5⅞s93	43	68	65	66⅛	—1⅞
AvcoFin 9¼s90	15	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¾
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	75	103⅛	102½	103	— ¼
AvcoFin 7⅞s87	8	98	98	98	
Balt GE 8¾s75	43	103¾	103¼	103⅜	— ⅜
Balt GE 8¼s74	89	102	100¾	102	+ ¾
B&O 11s77	57	111	111	111	+ ⅞
B&O cv4¼s97	60	86	85	85¾	+ ¾
B&O cv4½s10f	65	49	49	49	+ ⅛
B&O cv4½s10A	53	48	47⅝	47⅝	
B&O 4¼s95	6	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
B&O 4s80	5	73¾	73¾	73¾	
BangP cv3¼s94	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Bk Cal cv6½s95	22	99	99	99	— ½
Bk NY cv6¼s94	16	105⅞	105	105	—3
BaxLab 4¾s90	115	143	137⅞	141	—7
BaxLab 4¾s91	182	141	138	141	+2
Beaunit 4½s90	70	69	68	69	+2¼
BectonD 5s89	64	88½	85¾	86½	+2¼
BectonD 4¼s88	6	97	97	97	
BeechA 4¾s93	68	65	63¾	63¾	—1⅝
BelcoP 4¾s38	21	61	60	60	
Belden cv8s90	77	107	106	106	+ ⅞
BellTPa 8¾s	105	109	107¾	109	+ ½
BellTPa 7¼s	70	95⅝	93⅝	95⅛	— ⅞
BellTPa 6⅞s79	2	96½	95½	95½	
Bemis 6¾s92	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	—2⅝
Bendix 6⅞s92	15	92	92	92	— ½
Benct 9⅞s75-73	80	105⅛	104⅞	105	—1½
BenefCp 8⅞s76	5	104	104	104	+ ¼
BenefCp 7¾s82	4	99	99	99	—1¼
BenefCp 7.45s	10	97¾	97¾	97¾	—2¼
BenefCp 6¾s77	33	98½	98½	98½	— ¼
BonefFin 5s77	22	91	90½	90½	+ ⅜
Berkey 5¾s85	198	87½	85	87	+2
Beth Stl 9s2000	17	111½	110⅞	111½	+ ¾
Beth Stl 6⅞s79	10	94	94	94	—1
BethSt 5.40s92	15	79½	79½	79½	
BethStl 4½s93	29	72¼	72⅛	72⅛	
Black D cv4s92	41	370	328¾	370	—4
BobbieB 5¼s81	34	74½	74½	74½	
BoisCas 10s75	357	101¼	100⅛	101⅛	+ ¼
Borden 5¾s97	38	85	83½	85	+3
Borden 2⅞s81	15	72¼	71½	72¼	+ ¼
BorgWAc 9⅛s75	18	103¾	102⅞	103¾	
BorgWAc 7⅞s91	5	100	100	100	— ⅝
viBos&Me 6s70	246	59½	57⅛	59½	+1½
viBosM 4⅛s70f	40	27	25	25½	+1½
Braniff 11⅛s87	23	112⅞	112	112	— ½
Bran 5¾s86xw	233	74⅛	71	74	+3
BdwyHa 6¼s96	13	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
BrkUnG 9¼s95	18	109	109	109	
BrkUnG 3s89	5	77½	77½	77½	+3
Bruns cv4⅞s81	70	82	82	82	—1¾
Budd cv5⅞s94	59	82½	82	82	—1
BudgtCap 6s10	17	64¼	63	64¼	+ ½
BudgetInd 6s88	59	68¼	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅜
BuffNia 2¾s75	25	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
Bulova cv6s90	28	83	82¼	83	+ ⅜
Burl Ind 9s95	6	109	108⅛	109	+2
Burl In cv5s91	254	93	91½	92¼	+1¼
BurlNor 5¼s92	180	96¼	92	96¼	+4¼
Burroughs 9s75	91	104⅜	103⅛	104⅜	+ ⅜
CanPac 4sperp	29	52	51½	51½	— ½
CPac fn4perp	84	47¼	46⅛	46⅛	
CaroCO 4¼s90	10	68	68	68	
CaroPwLt 7¾s	14	102	100⅛	102	
CarTT 9⅞s2000	21	109⅞	109	109	+ ½
CaroTT 5⅝s88	34	97	96½	96½	— ½
Carrier 8½s76	11	103	103	103	—2
Case 5½s90	3	70½	70⅛	70½	+ ⅛
CastCke 5¼s94	30	76⅞	76	76⅞	— ½
CaterT 6¾s92	31	97⅛	97	97	+ ¼
CaterT 5¼s86	10	84	84	84	— ½
CaterTr 5s77	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
CavghCm 9s91	37	97	97	97	—1½
Ceco 4.75s88	40	71¾	71	71	—1
Celanese 4s90	103	64½	63	64⅛	+1⅛
Celanes 3¼s76	30	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛	— ½
CencoInc 5s96	223	88	86¼	87½	+2½
Cenco 4¾s97	32	69	65½	69	+3¾
Cen Ga 4s95	6	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
CenHudG 5¾78	35	94½	94½	94½	— ½
viCRRNJ 3¼s	212	29	25½	29	+ ¼
CenSova 6⅝s93	55	89	88½	89	+ ½
CentTel 9¼s95	95	108¼	106½	108¼	+1¼
CenTeleph 8s96	17	102	101	102	
CenTelUt 8.10	6	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	—2
Centrn 7.85s97	20	98	98	98	+2
Chadbrn 6½s89	61	55	53¼	54	+1
Champ 4½s84	10	92	86	86	—4½
ChampS 5⅞s92	10	85	85	85	— ¼
Chart NY 7s79	75	99½	99	99	— ⅛
ChaseB 4⅞s93	291	95½	94½	94½	+1½
ChaseCo 6⅞s96	261	103½	101¾	102½	+ ⅞
ChseMtg 7⅞s78	8	100	100	100	—1⅞
ChseMtg 7¼s83	67	99⅝	98¾	99⅛	+ ⅜
ChseMtg 6⅞s96	55	101¼	99¾	101¼	+3¼
ChseMtg 6¼s90	25	218	214	218	—19
Chelsea 5¼s93	13	66	65½	65½	— ⅛
ChmNY 5⅞s96	54	85½	85	85	— ½
ChemNY 5s93	29	81½	80	80	— ½
ChesOh 4⅞s92	7	65	66	66	+1½
ChesOh 3½s90D	5	64¼	64	64¼	+ ⅛
ChesOh 3⅛s95E	73	65	64⅛	64⅛	
ChePo'Md 7¼s	30	98	96⅛	96⅛	—2⅞
ChePotMd 6¾s	25	99	97½	97⅛	—1
viChiErie 5s82f	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
ChiGW 4½s38f	4	35	35	36	— ½
ChiGW 4s88	13	43½	43½	43½	
ChiIL 4½s2003f	2	69½	69½	69½	— ½
ChiIndL 4s33f	10	66	66	66	—1
CMStPP 5s55f	119	15⅞	14½	14¾	+ ¼
CMSP 4½s19f	70	37	25½	29	+4
CMSP 4s94	62	42½	43	43½	+ ½
ChiRIP 5¼s83	102	57	56	56	— ⅞
ChiRIP 2⅞s80	30	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅜
ChiTH ref94	26	33	32	33	+1
ChiTH inc94	60	33	30	30	—1
ChockF 4½s81	7	72	72	72	
ChrisCraft 6s89	28	63	62⅛	62⅛	
Chryslr 8⅞s95	20	108¾	108⅜	108¾	
Chryslr 8¾s75	17	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
ChrysFin 9s76	101	104½	103	104	
ChryslrF 8.35s	94	104	101	104	+1
ChryF 7.70s92	24	98⅞	97½	97½	—1⅜
ChryFin 7⅞s74	99	100	99	99⅜	
ChryFin 7⅞s86	32	91½	89¾	91	+1
ChryFin 7s79	67	98¼	97¾	97¾	— ½
CIC Ind 11s75	35	105	104¼	104¼	—1¼
CinG&E 2¾s75	12	91	90½	90½	
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	7	99	98½	98⅞	
CiticsSvc 7.45	47	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
CitiesSvc 7s78	72	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅜
CiISv 6⅞s99ww	66	91½	90¼	91½	+3
CitiesSvc 6½s97	1	87⅝	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅜
Cities Svc 3s77	8	85¾	85⅜	85¾	+ ⅛
CityInv 8⅞s97	5	100	100	100	
CityInv 8½s91	174	91	89½	90	
City Invst 8s91	144	90	87½	89⅞	+2¾
CityInv 7½s90	147	10	100⅛	103	+2½
ClarkEqC 8.80s	19	101⅛	102⅝	103	—1
CCC&SL 4½s77	42	14¼	1	13	—1⅛
CCC&SL 4s?	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
CCCWM 4s91	5	18	18	18	— ⅛
ClevElIll 9s75	83	104⅝	10	104¼	+1⅜
ClevElIll 8⅝s	20	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜	+ ⅞
ClevElll 8⅜s91	1	107	107	107	
ClevElll 7½s90	13	99	97½	99	+2¼
ClevEll 3⅞s97	25	63	63	63	—1⅛
ClevEll 4s86	3	65½	65½	65½	+ ⅛
ClevElll 5s89	6	59¼	58½	58½	— ¾
Cluett cv4¼s84	13	76½	75	76½	—6¾
CMI Inv 4¾s92	70	90	88	90	+2
CNA Finl 8½s95	2	105½	105½	105½	— ½
CollinsR 4⅞s87	127	65½	62	64½	+2½
ColuGas 9⅛s95	52	110	107⅞	110	+2
ColumGas 9s94	74	108⅞	106½	107¾	— ¼
ColuGas 8⅝s95	15	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	— ⅜
ColuGas 8⅛s96	4	106¼	105½	106½	+2
ColuGas 8¼s96	7	102½	102	102½	— ⅝
ColGas 7½Jun	59	98½	96	98⅛	+ ⅛
ColGas 7½Oct	16	98¾	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
ColuGas 5¼s85	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
ColuGas 4⅝s8	13	81⅝	81⅝	81⅞	
ColuGas 4⅜s8	11	78	78	78	
ColuGas 3⅜s81	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
ColuGas 3⅝s79	27	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	
ColuPict 5¾s94	83	60½	60	60¼	+ ¼
ColuPict 4⅜s87	14	57⅞	55¼	56	—2¼
ColuSOE 9s75	19	10	102⅛	103	+ ⅜
Colu SOE 7s79	4	98½	98½	98½	
CombEng 7.45s	45	100¾	99	100¾	+ ⅛
ComlCr 7⅞s78	20	101½	101	101½	+ ½
ComlCr 7⅝s92	5	100	100	100	+ ¼
ComlCr 7s79	58	100⅛	99½	99½	
ComlCr 6⅞s77	0	98⅞	97½	97½	+ ⅛
ComlCr 6⅞s79	16	97½	97½	97½	—1⅜
ComlSol 4½s91	51	61	60½	60¾	+ ¼
ComEd 8¾s75	144	103¾	10	103¾	+ ¾
ComwEd 8s75	9	102½	100¼	102½	+ ½
ComEd 7⅛s76	81	103	101⅛	10	+2
ComwEd 3s77	75	86	85	86	+1
ComwEd 5⅞	8	85	85	85	+2½
ComwEd 3s99	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
CoEd 2⅝s99		47	47	47	—1⅛
ComOil 4⅝s92	65	59¼	57¼	59	+1¼
CompSci 6s94	239	45	44⅛	45	+ ½
Conn Mtg 6¾s	2	120	111	118	+8¾
ConnGMg 6s96	139	8	81	82¼	+2
ConEd 9⅝s2000	122	111	109½	111	
ConEd 7.90s01	492	100½	98⅝	99⅞	+1⅛
ConEd 7.90s02	239	99⅞	99	99	+ ⅜
ConEdis 5s87	6	74¼	73	74¼	+ ⅝
ConEdis 5s93	12	70½	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
ConEdis 4⅝s93	1	71⅜	70	71⅜	+1⅞
ConEdis 4¾s91	31	69½	67¾	69½	+1⅝
ConEdis 4⅝s9	20	67	64⅞	65½	+1½
ConEdis 4⅝s91	3	66	66	66	+ ½
ConEd 4⅝s92V	49	64⅞	6½	63½	— ¼
ConEdis 4⅝s86	141	69⅛	67¾	68	
ConEdis 4s88	15	64¼	64	64¼	+ ¼
ConEdis 3⅞s86	9	64½	64	63¼	—1
ConEdis 3⅜s83	9	70	70	70	
ConEdis 3⅜s82	2	70½	70½	70½	—1
ConEdis 3⅝s84	10	66½	66½	66½	+1
ConEdis 3⅜s85	15	64	62½	64	+1½
ConEdis 3⅜s81	12	73¼	71¾	71¾	— ¾
ConEdis 3s79	2	78½	78½	78½	
ConEdis 3s81	5	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ½
CGEBal 2⅞s81	5	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
ConNGas 9⅜s95	26	109	108½	109	+ ½
ConNG 7⅝s95	17	101⅞	100½	101⅞	+ ⅜
ConNG 7¾s94	2	100½	100½	100½	— ½
ConNG 7¾s96	0	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
ConNG 7⅝s97	10	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
ConNG 4⅝s88	46	73½	7½	73½	— ⅝
ConNG 3s79	4	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅝
ConPw 8⅛s76	15	103¾	102	103¾	
ConsP 8⅝s2000	21	106⅞	105	106¾	+1¾
ConsP 8⅛s2001	22	104	102⅛	104	+1
ConsP 7⅝s99	27	101½	99¼	101½	+3
ConsP 7½s2001	22	99¾	98½	98½	—1
ConP 7½s02Jun	16	103½	99¾	99¼	+ ¼
ConP 7½s02Oct	91	100	98⅞	100	+1½
ConPw 6⅞s98	0	9½	91½	93½	+2
ConPw 6⅝s98	20	87½	87⅜	87⅜	—1⅜
ConPw 5⅞s96	16	81	81	81	
ConPw 4⅝s89	55	73½	72⅞	73¼	+ ¾
ConPw 4⅝s90	10	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅞
ConPw 4⅝s91	20	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅝
ConPw 4⅝s88	77	73½	72	73½	+ ⅞
ConPw 2⅞s75	7	91	90	90	—1
ContAirl 3¼s92	102	58½	55½	58⅝	+ ⅜
ContCan 8¼s90	5	105¾	105¼	105¾	+ ⅛
Cont Invst 9s90	181	125½	124½	125½	+1
ContMtg 6¼s90	114	78½	77¼	77½	+ ½
ContOil 7¼s99	5	101	100⅜	101	+1
ContOil 4½s91	19	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	— ⅛
Cont Tel 9⅜s75	57	105¼	103⅝	105⅛	+ ½
CoopLab 7½s91	25	114⅛	108	114⅛	+6⅛
Coop Lab 4⅝s92	65	74	70¼	74	+4
CopwStl cv5s79	162	109	105	107½	+3½
Corn Pd 5¼s92	20	84½	84¼	84¼	— ¼
Corn Pd 4⅝s8	16	79	78⅝	79	+ ⅜
CousinM 6.50s	58	84½	84½	84½	
Crane Co 7s93	30	81½	81	83½	+2⅛
Crane Co 7s94	101	81½	80	81	+ ¾
Crane cv5s9	49	80½	79	80½	+1½
CredFin 9¾s75	20	104	104	104	+
CreditFin 8s92	4	102	102	102	+1
Crescent 5⅞s80	1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	
CrockNat 5¾s96	212	85½	83½	85½	—2
CrwnZell 8⅞s	15	109	109	109	
Crucible 6⅞s92	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅜
Dart In 4¾s97	151	111	105½	111	+4
Dayco 6¼s96	66	86½	85¼	85¼	+ ½
DaycoCp 6s94	10	74¼	74⅛	74¼	— ⅜
Dayco 5⅝s94	5	70	70	70	—2½
DayHud 9¾s95	1	116	116	116	+3
DayHud 7¾s94	10	99½	99½	99½	
DayIPL 3¼s82	2	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	
DayIPL 2¾s75	1	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
DeereCo 4½s8	19	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅜
DeereCr 8¾s75	76	103½	101½	101½	+1⅞
viDelLW 5s73f	14	14½	1½	14½	
viDLW 4⅝s85f	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
DelaPLt 3½s85	10	68	68	68	+1¼
DelaPLt 3½s77	1	81¼	83¼	81¼	
DelmPL 6⅝s97	20	86¾	86½	86½	—1
DelMont 5¼s94	131	75	73¾	73¾	— ¾
D&RG 3s459	14	64	62½	64	+3⅞
Det Edis 9.15s	25	110	109	110	
Det Edis 9s99	16	110⅛	109	110⅛	+ ⅛
DetEdis 8.15s	5	104	103⅝	104	+ ½
DetEdis 8¼s01	25	104	104	104	+ ⅛
DetEdis 7½s0	375	99¾	98⅞	99⅛	+ ½
DetEdis 7⅝s01	6	98⅞	98½	93½	— ½
DetEdis 7s76	35	100	99¾	100	+ ¼
DetEd 6.40s98	18	87¼	87¼	87¼	
DetEdis 6s96	2	84½	84	84	— ½
DetEd 3¼s80	11	77	77	77	
DetEd 2⅞s84		65½	65	65	— ½
DelEd 2¾s82	44	67¾	67⅛	67¼	— ¼
Dial Fin 8¼s89	7	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	— ¼
DiGiorg 5¾s93	5	84	84	84	—1
Dilingh 5½s94	4	66	64	64	—2
Diverin 9⅞s91	53	80½	79½	80½	+ ½
Diver In 5⅞s97	17	52¾	49½	52¾	+1⅜
DomBks 7¾s96	5	102	102	102	
Doug Airc 5s78	6	93	93	9	
Dow 8.90s2000	62	110⅞	108	108	—2
Dow Ch 8.875s	5	110	110	110	+1
DowCh 7.75s99	43	101¼	100½	101¼	+ ¼
DowCh 6.70s98	42	92	91⅞	92	— ⅜
DowCh 4.5s83	2	72½	72½	72½	— ¾
DPF Inc 5½s87	154	56½	55¼	55½	— ¾
Dresser 4⅝s77	2	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—1⅝
DukeP 7⅝s2002	57	98½	98	98½	+1
DukeP 6.85s78	653	98¼	98⅛	98½	+ ½
Duplan 5½s94	1	64½	64½	64½	
DuqLt 8⅞s2000	44	108¼	107¼	108¼	+1¼
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	5	103½	10½	103½	— ⅛
DuqsnLt 5s2010	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	
DuqsnLt 4¼s89	10	68	67½	67½	— ½
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	5	8⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅝
EastAirL 5s92	42	60	59	59	— ½
EastAirL 4⅝s93	399	67¾	65	66⅞	+ ⅜
Echlin 5¼s91	13	128	128	128	
EG&G 4s87	9	57	56½	57	+ ½
ElPasoNG 8¼s	96	109⅛	108	109	
ElPasoNG 6s93	71	87	85½	85½	
EnglhdM 5¼s97	64	85⅞	85½	85⅞	+1⅜
EquitGs 9⅝s95	5	112	112	112	+ ½
Equit Gas 9s96	11	106½	104	104	—2½
EquityF 9½s90	490	103¼	98⅞	99	—4⅛
EquitFd 5½s91	532	75⅛	67	67	—9
viErie 5s2020f	32	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
viErie 4½s15f	58	26	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
viErie 4s90f	98	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
viErie 3⅛s2000f	21	15½	14¾	15½	+ ½
EssexInt 9¼s75	66	10	102¾	103	
Essex Int 5⅝s96	294	98¾	89	90	—2½
Esterine 6¼s95	47	69	68	69	+ ½
EvansP 6¼s94	28	102	105½	101	+2
Exxon 6½s98	154	9	91¼	91½	+ ¼
Exxon 6s97	95	87	85⅛	86⅞	+1½
Fair Ind 4⅝s92	37	55	54⅛	56	+2
FamFin 9½s89	5	109	108	109	+ ½
FamFin 5s81	10	78¾	78¾	78¾	—1¼
FarahMfg 5s94	26	65	64¼	64¼	— ¾
Fedders 5s96	89	74	70½	74	+1¼
FedNMtg 4⅝s96	4591	90	85¾	87½	+7¼
FedPac 5½s97	53	95½	94	95	+1¼
FerroCp 5⅞s92	1	78¼	78⅛	78¼	+ ¼
Fibrbd 4¾s9	19	69	68⅛	69	
FstChiCp 6⅞s80	76	97⅝	96⅝	97	— ½
FstChiCp 6¼s78	75	96	95¼	96	+ ¼
FstComBk 7¾	6	97	97	97	—2
FstMt 9s75-78	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	—1¾
FstMtge 8¼s77	82	100⅛	99⅞	100⅞	+ ⅜
FstNBos 6⅞s80	40	98	97½	97½	
FstNBos 6⅝s79	5	96½	96½	96½	— ½
FstNCCp 6⅞s79	150	97¼	96½	97	
FstNCCp 6⅝s80	80	97	96½	97	+ ½
FstNSIBn 7.20s	15	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
FstUnRlE 7s91	10	95½	95½	95½	+2
FstWisc 8½s96	4	106	106	106	
FischbM 4⅝s97	26	108½	105½	108½	+3
FishrFd 6¼s94	68	84⅝	83⅞	83¾	— ¾
FlaPLt 8⅝s75	70	103½	101½	102	
FlyTigr 6.60s89	20	95⅛	95	95	— ⅛
FMC cv4¼s92	75	70	69	70	+ ½
FoodFair 8⅞s96	19	105¼	102¼	100¼	— ¼
FoodFair 4s79	13	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
Ford Ml 8¼s74	141	101 23-32	100¾	101¼	— ¼
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	99	104⅞	103½	104⅞	+1⅜
Ford Ml 7¼s97	129	101⅞	100⅛	101⅞	— ¼
FordMt 6⅛s79	85	98½	97½	97¾	+ ¼
FordC 8⅞Apr	18	137⅝	106⅛	106⅛	
FordCr 8⅞sNov	2	107	107	107	
FordCrd 8⅞s75	43	104	102⅜	103⅞	+ ⅞
FordCrd 8⅛s91	36	104½	102	104½	— ⅞
FordCrd 8⅜s76	60	103⅛	102	102⅝	—1⅜
FordCrd 7¼s92	20	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞	
FordCrd 7½s91	269	100	98¾	99¾	¾
FordCrd 7s80	55	99½	98¾	99⅛	+ ⅛
FordCrd 6⅞s78	79	99	98⅝	98⅞	— ⅛
FordCrd 4⅞s98	931	96½	91⅞	93¾	+1½
FordCrd 4½s96	117	88	84	86	+2
ForeDal 4½s83	2	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
ForMcKes 6s94	32	87	87	87	+ ¼
Fruehauf 6s87	17	82	81½	81½	+ ¾
Frueht 5½s94	270	80	79	79	—1
FruehFin 8.70s	24	102⅝	102	102	
FruehFin 7.60s	25	100	99¾	100	—1½
FruehFin 7.50s	23	99⅞	98¼	99⅞	
Fuqualnd 7s88	34	81½	79	81⅜	+2⅞
GAC Cp 5⅞s74	269	46½	44	44	—2
GAC PCr 17s75	364	102	100½	102	+ ⅛
GAC PCr 11s77	321	100	97½	98¼	—1¼
GAC Fin 10¼s	364	107⅞	107	107⅞	— ⅜
GAC Fin 8¼s74	146	100⅞	100	100⅞	+ ⅜
GenCig 5½s87	3	74	74	74	
GenElec 7½s96	61	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	+ ¾
GenElec 6¼s79	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ½
GenEl 5.30s92	42	83	82⅝	82¾	+ ⅝
GenElec 3½s76	34	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	
GnElCr 8½s76	34	103¾	103¼	103½	
GnElCr 7⅝s78	40	101⅛	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
GenElCra 7s80	111	100	99½	100	+ ½
GenElCr 7s79	55	100⅛	99¾	100	
GnElCr 6⅝s77	15	98	97⅝	98	
GenFds 8⅞s90	63	109	106¼	108⅞	+2⅝
GenFds 8¾s75	105	103⅞	102¾	103⅞	+1⅛
GenFds 3⅝s76	12	87	88⅝	89	+ ⅜
GenHost 6s96f	9	70⅛	70	70⅛	+1⅞
GenInst cv5s92	70	65	63¾	64½	
GenMill 8⅞s95	13	109½	108½	108½	—1
GMotAc 8¾s77	87	106	105½	105⅞	— ⅛
GnMotAcc 8s93	60	105⅛	104	104	
GMotAc 7⅝s94	85	103¼	102	103	+1½
GMotAc 7¼s95	190	99⅛	97½	97⅞	+ ⅛
GMot Ac7⅛s93	118	98¼	97	97¼	+ ¼
GMotAc 7¼s92	199	98¼	96⅞	97⅝	+ ⅜
GMotAc 6¼s88	146	90¼	89½	89¾	+ ⅞
GnMotAcc 5s77	150	92½	91	91¾	— ½
GnMotAcc 5s80	154	87¾	86¼	87⅛	+ ⅝
GolAcc 5s80r	104	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
GnMotAcc 5s81	40	86⅝	86	86⅛	+ ⅜
GMotAc 4⅞s87	81	78½	77⅛	78	+ ¾
GMotAc 4⅝s82	75	81⅞	81½	81¾	+ ¼
GMotAc 4⅝s83	53	81¼	81	81	
GMotAc 4⅝s86	31	77¾	76½	76½	
GMotAc 4½s85	25	77	76¼	76¾	+ ½
GnMotAcc 4s79	153	85	84	84⅞	— ⅜
GMotAc 3⅝s75	95	92⅞	92⅛	92¼	
GMotCp 3¼s79	14	83⅛	81¾	83⅛	+1⅜
GenPU 10¼s74	259	103	101¾	103	+1
GenPU 10¼s80	34	112	110⅝	112	
GTCal 9¾s2000	168	112	110⅞	111½	+ ⅝
GenT El 9¾s95	15	113½	113	13	
GenT El 8¼s76	74	104¾	102½	104¼	+2¾
GenT El 6¼s91	37	86⅛	86	86	
GenTEl 6¼s96	239	98¾	96½	98¾	+1¾
GenTelEl 5s92	383	75⅛	74	55⅛	+ ⅜
GenTel cv4s90	208	68⅞	66	68⅞	+2⅞
Genesco 9¼s76	32	103¼	102	103¼	+1¼
GaPac 5¾s94	152	94	91	93¼	+2⅛
GaPac 5¼s96	339	82½	80	82½	+1¾
GaPow 8⅞2000	155	108	106	107¼	+1¼
GaPow 8½2001	36	103½	103	103	+ ½
GaPow 7⅞2031	137	100	99½	1	+ ⅛
GaPw 7½2De	21	98¾	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
GaPw 7½02Jly	54	98⅝	97½	98½	
GaPow 7⅞2001	54	97½	96⅛	96⅝	— ⅜
GidLew 4⅝s87	25	69	68⅛	69	+ ⅞
GilbFlx 4.75s97	93	92	87	92	+4
GimbelBr 5s81	4	88	88	88	+2¼
Glidden 5½s83	3	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ⅜
Goodrch 8¼s94	10	103¾	103¼	103¾	+ ¼
Goodrich 7s97	33	91	89½	90⅝	+ ⅛
Goodrch 4¾s85	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	+1¾
Goodyear 8.60s	20	107	107	107	
GordonJly 5s88	51	87⅞	84	84	—4⅞
Grace cv6½s96	178	99	96⅞	98½	+1¼
Grace cv4¼s90	23	68	67¾	68	
Granite 4⅝s94	65	72	70⅛	71	
Grant 4⅞s96	134	68	67⅛	67¾	— ¼
GtAmMtg 7.55	27	99½	58½	99½	+1
GtNoRy 4¼76	17	89½	89	89½	—2⅛
GNRy 3⅛s90N	12	56	55	55	—1
GtNR 3⅛s2000	4	47½	45⅝	46⅝	
GrWstUnit 6s87	9	66	66	66	
GrGiant 4¼s92	11	72	72	72	
Grevhd 6½s90	271	94	91	91½	—2½
Grolier 9½s91	10	111	110½	111	+ ¾
Grolier 4¼s87	87	64½	63¼	63¾	
Grum cv4¼s92	105	48	45⅛	47½	+2
GulfMO 5s56f	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
GulfOil 8½s95	50	110	108	110	+1
GlfResC 6⅛s91	160	77	75	76¾	+ ⅝
GlfStUt 2¾s79	10	79½	79¼	79½	+3½
Gulf Wind 6s87	69	75	71⅞	75	+2¾
GulfWind 6s88	159	73⅞	73	73	— ⅛
Glf&Wn 5⅞s93	392	69½	68¾	69½	+ ¾
Glf&Wn 5¼s87	83	80⅜	76½	79½	+2¼
GlfWst 5¾s87A	9	81	78½	78½	—2¾
Halliburtn 4s97	199	121½	113½	118½	+5½
HamPap 5s94	36	67	65	67	+2
HartfdN 8½s96	11	103½	103½	103½	
HawaiiEl 9s74	4	102	101½	101½	
HawEl 9s2000	5	108¾	107	107	—1¾
HeinzHJ 7¼s97	40	102	102	102	+1¼
HellerW 9½s89	10	111⅛	110	111⅞	+1⅛
HellerW 9½s91	10	105½	105½	105½	
HelmrchP 5s87	192	150	131½	145	+11
Heublein 4½s97	197	90	87⅛	89	
HillsSpk 5¼s88	4	56	56	56	— ¼
HiltnHot 5½s95	38	77½	76¾	77½	+1
HoernrWa 5s94	155	97¾	95⅞	96¼	—1¼
Holidinn 9½sxw	23	113¾	110½	113¾	+3⅞
Honeywell 4s76	2	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
HonywFin 7s78	15	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ½
Host Int 5¼s94	5	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
HouseFin 9s76	58	106¼	105½	106¼	+ ⅞
HousFin 8¼s75	82	103	102	102	
HousFin 7½s95	23	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
HousFin 4⅞s81	10	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ⅛
HoustLP 5¼s85	13	113¼	112½	113	
HoustNG 8.85s	25	102½	102	102	
Howmet 4½s92	48	58¼	57⅝	58	— ¼
IllBell 7⅝s2006	283	101½	100⅛	101	+ ½
IllBellTel 3s78	1	82	82	82	+ ¾
Ill BelT 2¾s81	2	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
IndHead 5½s93	18	81	80½	80½	— ½
IndBelT 3⅛s	19	105⅝	105½	105⅝	
IndMich 8¼s75	5	102	102	102	
IndMich 8s74	53	101⅜	100⅛	100½	+ ⅜
IndMich 6⅛s78	24	96	96	96	— ½
IndsNil 8⅛s96	22	103½	103	103½	
InlandSt 6½s92	18	92	92	92	
InlandSt 4⅛s89	26	74	73¾	73¾	—1⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	21	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
IntHarv 4⅝s88	18	71¼	71¼	71¼	
IntHarC 8⅝s75	74	103	102	102⅛	+ ⅛
IntHarC 8⅝s91	15	107	106	107	+1
IntHarC 7⅝s93	20	99¾	99½	99½	+1½
IntHarCr 7½s74	18	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ⅜
IntHarCr 7s77	34	99⅛	99	99⅛	+ ⅛
IntHarC 4¾s81	1	81½	81½	81½	—1¼
IntMin cv4s91	67	71½	70½	71¼	— ½
Int Pap 4¼s96	42	98½	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅜
IntSilv cv5s93	52	73	71⅛	73	+1⅞
IntTT 8.30s75	24	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
IntTT 4.90s87	6	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅜
InterStr cv4s92	158	43½	40	40	—3½
IntstOil 3½s77	5	91½	91½	91½	— ¾
IpcoHosp 5¼s89	33	61⅞	61½	61⅞	—1⅝
JimWalt 5¾s91	61	85¼	84½	85⅛	— ¼
JoneLau 9⅝s95	74	108½	107½	108½	+1
JoneLau 6⅝s94	42	79	77⅛	79	+ ⅛
KaneMil 9½s90	34	100½	100	100	
Kennecot 7⅞s	2	102	102	102	—1⅛
KentyCen 4s87	2	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅛
KimbCl 5⅝s91	16	86¾	86½	86½	— ¼
KimbCl 5⅝s92	5	85	85	85	— ½
Kraftco 6⅝s96	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+1⅞
viLSMS 3½s97f	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	—3⅛
viLSM 3½s97r	21	15	14	15	
viLehVa 4½s74f	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
viLhV 4⅛sB03f	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
viLehV 4sA03f	26	6	6	6	+1⅜
viLehV 4sD03f	13	6	6	6	+3
viLehGT 5s79f	6	20	19	19	—3½
LibMcN cv5s89	23	64½	64	64⅛	
LiggMyer 6s92	22	84⅛	83	84⅛	+ ⅝
LincFtBk 8½s96	1	108	108	108	+2⅞
Litton 6⅝s76	55	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅜
Litton cv3½s87	29	52⅞	49½	52⅞	+2⅞
Lockhd 4¼s76	15	86¾	86⅝	86¾	+ ⅜
Lockh cv4¾s92	268	42	40½	41½	— ½
Loews 6⅞s93	368	82⅛	81¾	81¾	— ¼
LomN cv5½s91	132	95	91	94	— ½
Lone SG 9⅞s95	65	111	109½	110½	+1
LonSIn cv5⅛s93	48	78⅛	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅛
LongILt 8⅛s75	44	102½	101⅛	102	+1⅛
Lorillrd 6⅝s93	45	82⅛	78¼	82⅛	+3⅞
Lorillrd 3⅝s78	6	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ½
LouGE 8⅞s2000	25	113	110⅛	112	+2⅜
LouGE 4⅞s87	24	76½	76⅛	76½	—1½
LouNsh 7⅝s93	5	9)	9)	96	
LouNsh 4⅝s87	5	72	72	72	1
Lou 3⅝s2003	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ¼
LTV Cp 5⅝s76	29	88	87½	88	+ ¼
LTV Cp 5s88	1043	51½	49½	51¼	+1¼
LykY 7½s94old	575	76½	75	76½	+1½
Lyk 7½s94new	162	76½	75	76½	+1
MackF 9¾s91	10	108	107¼	108	+ ⅞
MackF 9⅝s90	79	107⅛	105¾	107⅛	+2⅛
MackF 8s77	11	100¼	100	100	
MackT 7⅞s97	2	98	98	98	— ½
MackT 5⅛s81	16	83	83	83	
Macke cv4⅞s92	9	72	71	71	—1
Macmill cv4s92	178	61½	59¾	60⅛	— ⅜
Macy cv5s92	72	103	102	102	—4½
MadSq cv6¼s87	23	72	70⅛	71	—1¾
MaineC 5⅛s78	5	64	64	64	— ½
MeYnkP 9.10s	29	108½	107½	108½	+ ½
MeYnkP 8⅛s	86	104¼	103½	104¼	+ ¼
MAPCO 11s75	32	106¾	105	105	—1¾
Marcor 6½s88	200	87⅛	85½	86⅛	+1⅛
Marcor cv5s96	204	77½	76	76¼	— ¼
MartM cv6s94	114	83¼	81¼	82½	+ ¾
MarMAI 9⅝s96	20	107	105¼	105⅝	—2⅝
MdCup cv5¼s84	17	79½	79½	79½	— ½
MassM cv6¼s90	13	119⅛	113	119⅛	+1⅞
MassM cv6¼s91	54	84	82	83	+1
MayDStCr 9s89	46	107	104¼	104¼	—2¾
MayDCr 8⅞s76	46	103¾	102⅝	103½	+ ½
MayerOs 7.85s	14	101¼	101¼	101¼	+1⅛
McCror 13½s85	77	106⅝	106	105	
McCror 7⅝s97	375	80⅛	79	80⅛	+ ⅝
McCror 7½s94	183	79½	78	79	
McCro 7½s94n	44	79	78½	78¾	— ¼
McCro cv6½s92	7	90⅛	90	90	—1
McCror 5½s76	2	90½	90½	90½	— ½
McCrory 5s31	24	73½	72¼	72½	+ ¼
McDer cv4¼s97	164	92	83½	90	+3½
McDD cv4¾s91	126	109	107	108½	+1
McGHI cv3⅞s92	33	65¼	65⅛	65¼	+ ⅛
Memrx cv5¼s90	1032	41	33¼	37	—3½
MGM 9s92	188	103	103¼	102⅛	+2⅞
MGM cv5s93	95	63	62	62½	— ½
MichB 7⅝s2011	20	102	101½	101⅞	+ ¾
MichBT 7s2012	84	95	94	95	+1¼
MichBT 4⅝s91	6	68	68	68	
MichBT 3⅝s88	6	62¼	60⅛	62¼	+1¼
MichCe 4½s79	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1¼
MilesLab 6½s92	6	89	89	89	— ⅜
MilLab cv5¼s94	139	101	99½	101	—1
MSPSSM 4s91	10	55¼	54⅛	54⅛	+1⅛
MissRiv 9¼s90	3	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ½
MKT Inc5½s33f	95	10	8⅜	10	+1⅛
MoKanT 4s90	18	40	39¾	39¾	
MoPac 5s2045f	224	51⅛	50¼	50¼	— ¼
MoP 4¾s2020f	96	50½	48¾	49⅞	+ ½
MoP 4¾s2030f	154	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¾
MoPac 4¼s90	24	63	61⅛	63	+1
MoPa 4⅛s2005	18	52½	52½	52½	
Mobil Oil 7⅝s	42	102	100⅝	101½	+2⅝
MohkD cv5⅛s94	311	50¼	47½	47½	—2½
Mongrm 10½s	40	103¾	103⅛	103⅞	+ ¼
MontPw 8¼s74	18	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅝
MontWd 4⅞s90	45	76	75⅞	75⅞	+ ¼
MtWdCr 9¼s90	13	110¾	110	110⅝	+ ¾
MtWdCr 9s89	20	108¼	108¼	108¼	
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	15	96⅛	96⅛	96¼	
MtWdCr 6½s87	1	87	87	87	— ½
MonyM cv7s90	20	116⅝	115	115	—2
viMoE 3½s2030f	50	15	14	14⅞	+ ¾
MisI TT 9s2010	147	110	109	109¾	+ ⅞
MISITT 7⅝s	119	98⅝	97¼	98⅝	+1⅞
MISITT 6½s77	25	97½	97¼	97½	—1
MSL cv4½s84	5	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
Nabis 7⅝s2001	3	102½	102½	102½	+1
NatBisc 4⅝s87	5	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
NatCan cv5s93	10	74	74	74	—1½
Nat Cash 7.70s	10	100	99⅞	100	
NCashR cv6s95	181	85½	84½	85½	+1½
Nat Cash 5.60s	15	78¾	75¾	78⅞	+ ¼
NatCagh 4⅝s87	6	73	72½	72⅝	
NClyL cv5½s88	28	80	80	80	—2
NatDairy 4⅝s92	20	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	—1⅛
NatDairy 3⅛s76	7	89½	89½	89½	
NDist cv4½s92	84	72⅛	71	71⅛	
NFuelG 8⅝s75	10	120½	101½	101½	
NHom cv4⅞s96	235	56	52	52	—1
NatInd cv5⅛s88	242	58¼	57	58⅛	+1⅛
Nat Lead 4⅝s88	2	71½	71½	71½	
Nat Steel 8s95	19	103½	102	103½	+ ¾
NatSteel 4⅝s89	10	75¼	75¼	75¼	
Nat Tea 5s77	6	89⅞	89½	89½	— ⅜
NCNB 8.40s95	5	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
NCNB 7⅝s97	5	99	99	99	— ⅛
NEnMLf 7⅝97	50	100	99½	100	
NEngTT 8⅝s	104	108⅝	107¼	108⅝	+1⅝
NEngTel 8.20s	81	104¼	104½	104½	—1
NEngTT 7⅝07	42	98	97½	98	+1
NEngTT 6½79	39	97	96	96⅝	—1⅛
NEngTT 3s82	33	70½	70½	70½	+1⅝
Newhall cv6s95	45	74	69⅞	70⅛	—2⅞
NJ BellT 9.35s	200	112⅜	111	111⅝	+ ⅝
NJ Bell 7⅝s12	67	98¾	98	98¾	+ ¾
NJ Bell 7¼s11	32	97¾	96	97⅝	+ ⅝
NJ Bell 6⅛s78	3	100	100	100	+1½
viNYCen 6s80f	73	12⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—1½
viNYCen 6s90f	10	44½	44	44	
viNYC 5s2013f	143	8⅝	8	8	— ½
viNYC 4½s2013f	104	8	7⅛	7¼	— ⅜
viNYCen 4s98f	49	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	
viNYCH 3⅝s97f	33	23	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
viNYCH 3⅝s97r	51	21⅛	21	21⅛	
viNYLS 3⅝s98f	11	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
viNYCL 3⅝s98r	6	11½	10⅞	11⅛	
viNYMC 3⅝s98f	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
viNYM 3⅝s98r	26	11½	11	11	
NYConn 2⅞s75	37	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅞
viNYLW 4½s73f	54	15	12½	15	+2¾
viNYLW 4s73f	17	12⅞	12	12	
viNYNH 4½s22	21	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
viNYNH 4s07	114	9	8⅞	9	
NYS EG 8⅜s75	48	102	101½	101½	— ⅞
NYTel 9⅛s2010	172	112½	111¼	111⅝	+ ⅜
NYTel 8s2008	98	104¼	103½	104¼	+ ½
NYTel 7¾s2006	16	102⅛	101¼	102	+ ½
NYTel 7⅝s2011	99	98⅝	97½	97½	+ ⅛
NYTel 4⅝s91	57	72	70¼	71⅞	+1⅛
NYTel 4⅛s93	2	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
NYTel 3⅝s96	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
NYTel 3s81	1	74	74	74	— ½
NiagMP 4⅞s87	17	75¾	74⅛	74⅛	— ¼
NiagMP 3¼s83	4	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—1⅜
NiagMP 2⅞s80	3	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	— ½
Norlin Ind 9s88	23	97⅞	94⅛	97⅞	+1⅞
NoAMtg 5½s79	5	86⅛	86¼	86⅛	+ ½
NorAPh cv4s92	30	65	63¾	63½	— ¾
NorCen 5s74	15	30	30	30	+2
NorCen 4½s74	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	—1⅞
NorIllG 8⅛s76	40	103	101⅞	103	— ½
NorNG 9½s90	36	110½	110	110½	+1½
NorNG 8⅝s74	12	101	100⅝	101	+ ½
Nor Nat G 8s91	18	102	101	101⅞	+ ⅛
Nor N G 7⅝s92	18	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	
NorNG 4⅝s77	10	90	90	90	— ¼
NorNG 4½s84	17	78	77	77	—1
NorNG 4⅝s83	16	78	78	78	
NorNG 3⅛s73	3	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
NorPac 4s97	59	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
NorPac 4s97r	15	56	55⅛	55	
NorPac 3s2047	47	38⅛	37½	37⅛	+ ⅛
NorPac 3s2047r	45	37½	36⅛	37	
NorStaP 8⅞s74	20	102	101⅛	102	+ ½
NorStaP 5s90	6	74⅛	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
NorStaP 4⅝s93	5	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ⅜
NorStaP 4s38	2	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅜
NorStaP 3⅛s82	10	71¾	71¼	71¾	+ ⅜
NorStaP 3⅝s84	2	65¾	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
NorStaP 2⅞s75	16	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
Northp cv4¾s87	17	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	— ⅛
Nwstlnd 7½s94	64	89⅞	88⅝	89¾	+1⅛
NwnBell 7⅞s	57	103½	101⅞	103½	+1⅜
Nw Bl 7⅛s2005	24	99½	99⅛	99½	
NwnMut 6s91	32	111⅞	110	110	—10
Norton Co 9s95	5	109	109	109	
NortSim 6s98	35	79	78	79	+1
Oak Ind 4⅝s87	28	62	60	60	—2
OccidnP 7½s95	395	89⅛	87⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
Ogden Co 5s93	67	65⅞	64¼	65⅞	+ ⅝
OhBelT 7⅝s2011	53	100½	98⅞	99⅞	+ ¾
Ohio Edis 3s74	70	95	94⅞	94⅞	
Ohio Pw 8⅝s79	60	97¼	97	97	—2⅛
Okla G 2¾s75	101	93⅞	92⅛	92⅞	
Oneida 5½s88	53	74½	73¼	73½	+ ⅜
Otis Elv 6⅛s95	46	100⅛	99½	100	
Outlet cv5½s86	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅛
OwenCg 6⅞s94	6	93	93	93	— ⅛
Owen Ill 4½s92	24	82½	81	82	+2
Owen Ill 3⅞s88	25	69	69	69	
PacGE 8⅞2002	57	111⅛	109¾	110¾	+ ⅜
PacGE 7⅛2004	85	100	99	100	+ ¼
PacGE 7⅛2003	197	100	98½	100	+ ⅛
PacGE 8s2003	98	104	103⅞	104	
Pac G&E 5s89	20	77	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
Pac G&E 5s91	27	76	75½	76	+ ⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s92	6	72½	72	72	
Pac GE 4½s86	11	75	74½	74½	
Pac GE 4⅛s90	48	72¼	72	72¼	—1¼
PGE 4½s96 JJ	6	68⅛	68	68	— ⅛
PGE 4⅛s96KK	63	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s94	16	68⅛	63⅛	68¼	
Pac GE 4⅝s95	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
Pac GE 3⅞s78	116	84⅛	83	84⅛	+ ⅜
Pac GE 3⅝s85	12	71⅛	67⅛	71⅛	+3⅛
Pac GE 3⅝s88	3	64¾	64¾	64¾	
Pac GE 3⅝s83	15	68	67⅜	68	+ ¼
PGE 3⅛s84 W	9	71⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
PGE 3⅛s84 X	19	95⅛	95	95⅛	— ⅛
Pac G&E 3s74	19	83⅛	82½	83⅛	+1
Pac G&E 3s77	36	77⅛	75½	76⅛	—1½
Pac G&E 3s83	28	69⅛	69	67⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10, col. 3)

Mr. PETER S. SLOCUM

Mr. Peter S. Slocum has been appointed Managing Director of Charterhouse Japhet Limited, the merchant banking subsidiary of the Charterhouse Group.

The Charterhouse Group Limited
1 Paternoster Row,
St. Pauls,
London EC4P 4HP

London New York Toronto Paris

New Issue April 2, 1973

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY FOR COAL AND STEEL

DM 150,000,000

6½% issue 1973

- **Interest rate:** 6½% payable annually, starting April 1, 1974
- **Issue price:** 100%
- **life:** 15 years
- **redemption:** at par in 10 equal instalments starting April 1, 1978, through drawings by lot
- **accelerated redemption:** by drawing of additional series
- **optional redemption:** on and after April 1, 1979; with no less than 3 months notice at par
- **listing:** Frankfurt a. M., Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich

DEUTSCHE BANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
zugleich für
BERLINER DISCONTO BANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

COMMERZBANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
zugleich für
BERLINER COMMERZBANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

DRESDNER BANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
zugleich für
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE

BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
— FRANKFURTER BANK —

HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H.

SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.

BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON
KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT AUF AKTIEN

C. G. TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT

BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK

BERLINER BANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE
— DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —

MERCK, FINCK & CO.

SAARLÄNDISCHE KREDITBANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

J. H. STEIN

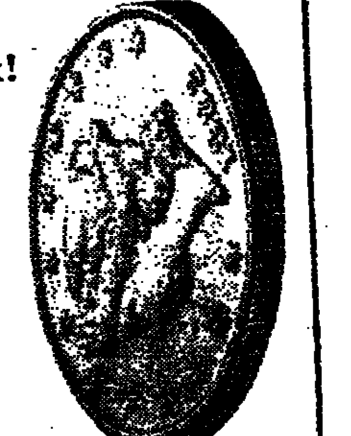
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.

WESTFALENBANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

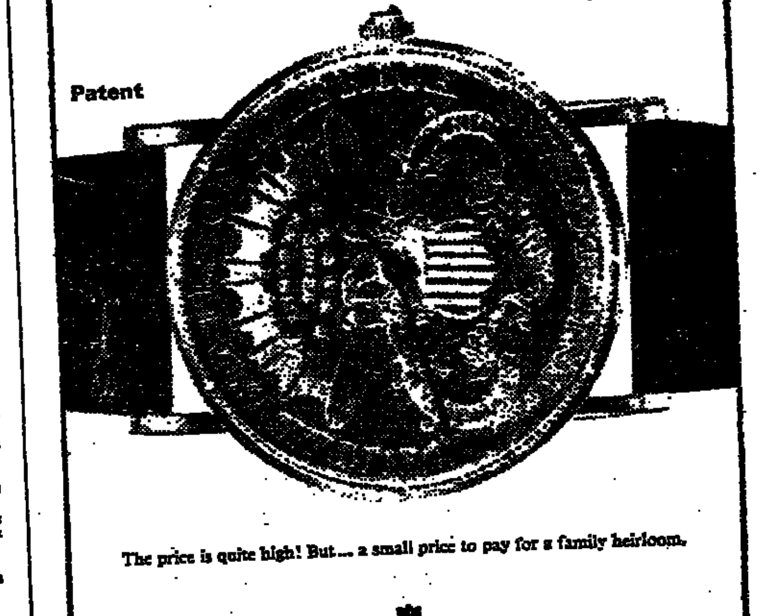
CORUM

Straight from the bank!

Indeed, we took an old, authentic gold coin, cut it in half and inserted our famous CORUM ultra-thin movement in between.



Patent



The price is quite high! But... a small price to pay for a family heirloom.

CORUM
Fine hand-made watches

At the finest jewellers. For a full-colour brochure write to CORUM 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds Switzerland.

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange, London. It does not constitute an invitation to the Public to subscribe for or purchase any shares.

Carrier Corporation

(Incorporated under the laws of Delaware, United States of America)

Authorised	Shares of Common Stock par value $2.50 each	Issued
$125,000,000		$60,264,440

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the above-mentioned Shares of Common Stock of $2.50 par value in issue on 28th February, 1973 to be admitted to the Official List. Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Exchange Telegraph and Moodies Statistical Services and copies of the statistical cards may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 16th April, 1973 from:—

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED
23, Great Winchester Street,
London, EC2P 2AX

or

ROWE AND PITMAN
Woolgate House, Coleman Street,
London, EC2R 5BL

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1973

Eurobonds

ollar Convertibles Get Good Start; wo Eurofranc Markets Reopening

By Carl Gewirtz

RIS, April 1 (IHT).—The -Eurobond market reopened week with the successful hing of two convertible is- -an event which was greeted an enormous sigh of relief investment bankers.

uring" and "gutsy" were the some of them described the test of the market since rly February dollar devalua- and the chaos that followed he dollar is still a long way the respectability it used njoy among European in- s.

the timing of the issues perfect. The selling period oth the $75-million Ford is- nd the $30-million loan for er-Lambert finished on sday, by which time the Jones industrial average was ng a 36.43-point gain for week. And as Wall Street so goes the convertible dol- urobond market.

other help was the continu- alm on the foreign exchange ets. While there is still anxiety expressed about the dollar will hold up in new floating system, the vely stable rates during the week helped pave the way ne issues.

Despite Complaints

spite the complaints over the -year moratorium on con- g the Warner-Lambert into the company's com- stock, a high 17 percent ium on the exercise price Thursday's New York Stock ange quote and a low 4 1/4 nt coupon, the issue was sold

e Ford issue appeared to suf- bit from its very big size, iven the nervousness in the national marketplace, it was considered a success. The cent loan was priced at par with a conversion premium of 13 percent.

It is clear that other dollar convertibles will soon be on offer. For one thing, this market traditionally moves in fads. But more importantly, the Swiss bankers, who manage vast amounts of investment funds, consider that convertibles—and the underlying option on Wall Street shares—are far more interesting than straight-dollar debt. Their reasoning is that corporate profits are going to show sharp gains this year, which is bound to buoy stock prices, while the outlook for interest rates on straight debt is not at all certain and many fear they may be pushed up—discouraging any interest in the straight market.

The only dollar issue currently on offer is a straight—$25 million of 15-year, 8 percent bonds, which are expected to be priced at a discount, for Pacific Lighting. The California-based utility plans to use this and further offshore borrowings to buy energy, mostly gas, from fields in the North Sea and Indonesia.

Good Investment

The issue managers noted that the indicated terms are in line with yields available on the secondary market and that 8 percent for 15 years is a good investment.

The views expressed elsewhere, however, evince a considerable lack of enthusiasm. These bankers say that the demand for long-term dollar straights is minuscule and might have been excited by a name like Standard Oil or General Motors, but that Pacific Lighting, a new name to this market, is not a good candidate to try to reopen the straight market.

For their part, the issue managers say the orders are arriving at a quite satisfactory pace and they envisage no problems in placing the bonds.

Reopening this week are the French-franc and Luxembourg-franc sectors. Denmark, a frequent borrower, is raising 100 million French francs through a 15-year issue, expected with a coupon of 7 3/4 percent. Bankers here report that the Finance Ministry is encouraging the reopening of the Eurofranc market, but insisting it be done with "prudence." This is taken to mean that esoteric borrowers such as Colombia and Peru, for example, would not come to this market. French companies also will be prohibited, as will be loans from foreign firms which intend to use the proceeds for investments within France. The

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week March 24	Prior Week March 17	1972
Commodity index....	146.4	148.6	114.9
*Currency in circ....	$65,129,000	$65,248,000	$60,175,000
*Total Loans	$102,750,000	$101,596,000	$85,568,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,984,000	2,977,000	2,652,000
Auto production......	......	......	......
Daily oil prod. (bbls).	9,294,000	9,266,000	9,538,000
Freight car loadings..	512,054	508,836	594,613
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	34,171,000	33,552,000	31,422,000
Business failures	187	280	196

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Feb.	Prior Month	1972
Employed	83,127,000	82,555,000	80,594,000
Unemployed	4,442,000	4,366,000	4,924,000
Industrial production.	120.8	R119.9	110.0
*Personal Income....	$993,900,000	R$985,600,000	$908,500,000
*Money supply	$256,700,000	$255,400,000	$239,100,000
Consmr's Price Index.	128.6	127.7	123.8
Constructn Contracts.	191	181	155
	Jan.	Prior Month	1972
*Mfrs. inventories....	$107,260,000	R$107,047,000	$101,796,000
*Exports	$4,977,000	R$4,560,000	$4,074,200
*Imports	$5,280,900	$5,001,600	$4,435,400

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are *compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is* total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

U.S. Economy Is Entering Crucial Test Period For Domestic, World Adjustments; Stocks Gain

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT).—After a scintillating and historic performance of the domestic economy and momentous developments on the international front during the year's first quarter, the United States is entering a crucial testing period for the next six months.

At home, there is *the overriding* question of how strong inflationary forces are emerging again and whether a new cycle of excessive demand would become so *intense that it would spawn* price, wage, production and credit distortions leading to another recession.

In the international arena, there are lingering concerns about the United States' trade and payments positions and whether the recent devaluation of the dollar and other currency rearrangements will endure and restore stability to the monetary system.

The domestic problems are more worrisome at the moment. And they, of course, could significantly influence the worldwide status of the dollar and the behavior of the currency markets.

Public Psychology

Public psychology, which had been so buoyant and such a formidable prop for the expanding economy during the last two years, seemed to be deteriorating rapidly during the last three months, coincident with the start of Phase 3 in the economic-stabilization program.

From its sudden inception on Jan. 11, Phase 3 has been the source of a credibility gap in business, labor, economic and *political circles.* It was presented by the Nixon administration as a flexible, though still rigid, control mechanism when, in fact, it was viewed outside Washington as an open invitation to broad price, wage and rent adjustments. And the unrelenting upward surge in food prices threatened an exacerbation of inflationary expectations.

President Nixon finally took cognizance of the public unrest on Thursday night, when he went before the nation on television to plead for spending restraint in federal programs and to announce an indefinite ceiling on meat prices around their recent lofty levels.

Whether this will be enough to stem the spreading malaise remains to be seen. Controls deal only with the symptoms of problems. They are not an effective, enduring substitute for firm fiscal and monetary restraint to prevent excessive inflation and inflationary expectations.

Some Indications

Shortages of many materials have been developing, the key jobless rate for married men has been holding at the low level of 2.4 percent, help-wanted advertising has increased sharply, upward price and wage pressures have been intensifying, and the spending and borrowing trends of business and the public have been running sharply upward.

Perhaps a period of moderation, fortunately, is beginning to develop. The boom in housing may be tapering off because of the phase-out of government support programs, rising construction costs and a reduced availability of mortgage credit. The explosive rise in consumer spending may soon recede, too, since several recent surveys of public attitudes detected a more cautious mood, while national retail-sales volume has slipped moderately in recently weeks, to levels 10 percent above a year ago, from the booming 14 percent gains that had been chalked up earlier in 1973.

In the foreign-economic area, *there have been several* recent developments that indicated tense conditions would remain for some time.

The United States reported an*other set of disappointing figures* on its foreign-trade balance sheet and the rise of gold prices in Europe's free markets bobbed up above $90 an ounce again, in *reflection of the continued uncer*tainty in the monetary realm.

Hard Line Taken

At the same time, the Western *world's finance ministers were* displaying a continued spirit of cooperation at their meeting in Washington, but John B. Connally, a former secretary of the Treasury, was taking a hard line on trade policy in stating that "the time has come for this country to get an even break in the [world] market place."

The U.S. trade deficit rose to $476.2 million in February, from January's $303.8 million, again prompting the question of when an *improvement can be expected* —this year, next year, or when?

It is, of course, far too soon for February's dollar devaluation and other changes in cur*rency values to have* any marked effect on this country's trade balance. The fact, though, that imports in February moved still higher—to more than offset a new monthly record of more than $5 billion in exports—would indicate that even the achieve-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT).—A few bullish announcements helped the American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market make a good advance last week in continued slow trading.

The strength in the market was reflected by the performance of the NASDAQ counter industrial index, which finished on Friday at 113.37, up 2.08 from the previous Friday.

On the exchange, the price index rose 0.24 to end the week at 24.41.

Turnover on the Amex fell to 13,931,000 shares from 15,291,000 shares the week before. A total of 37 blocks changed hands last week against 51 blocks in the previous week.

The volume leader on the Amex was Champion Home Builders, which fell 1/8 to 8 1/4 on 306,800 shares.

The big mover on the Amex was Wells National Services, which soared 10 to 23 1/4.

Among the other gainers, Vetco Offshore Industries climbed 4 to 23 3/8, Buttes Gas & Oil 4 3/8 to 20 3/4, Carnation Co. 4 1/4 to 96 1/4 and Range Oil 4 3/4 to 30 1/4.

On the downside, Earl Schieb, Inc., dropped 4 5/8 to 16 1/2. A civil suit was filed against the company in San Diego for false advertising. The company denied the charges.

In the over-the-counter market, Pacific International Equities, a real estate construction company, gained 1 1/2 to 5 1/2. The company recently announced it was developing a 49-acre tract in Miami Beach.

Over-Counter Market

EW YORK (AP — Weekly Over the ter industrials giving the high, low last bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last prices. All quotations supplied by the onal Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions but are esentative interdealer prices at which securities could have been sold. es do not include retail markup, kdown or commission.

Declared or paid in the preceding months.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
otzln Co	23	6½	6	6 — ½
AAT Corp	208	13	10½	12¾+2
Tech Sys	74	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞+ ⅞
Inc	85	4¾	4¼	4½
S Inc	924	8¾	7⅜	8½+ ⅝
Inc	25	17¾	17½	17½
Indust	80	9	8¼	8½— ¼
Corp .15	32	5¾	5½	5¾
erator Inc	58	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
e Gen .24	44	9¾	8½	9¾+1¼
shnetCo .50	25	28¾	28¼	28½+ ¼
msDrug .01e	972	13½	6½	8 —5½d
master .12e	12	5¾	5¾	5¾
isn Wesly .20	76	7⅞	7¼	7¾+ ⅝
ance Ross	110	2⅞	2¾	2¾
anced Mem	147	16¾	15¼	16 + ¾
ancdMicr De	183	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞— ¾
anced Sys	81	4¼	4	4 — ⅛
r Six	58	5¾	5⅜	5⅜+ ⅛
ico Eagl Min	667	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
thus Corp	9	4⅝	4½	4½
ny Intl .52	304	21½	19¾	21½+1¾
rtsinc .17	3	9¼	9	9 — ¼
Alex .36a	819	19	16¼	18⅞+2½
Baldwin .60	155	11⅛	10¾	11⅛+ ¼
rex Data	34	2	1⅞	2
o Land Dev	162	16¾	14½	16¾+2¼
ghy Bev s	345	3¾	3½	3¾+ ¼
rgan Pharm	46	24½	22½	23½+ ¾
d Leigure	158	4¼	3⅞	4¼+ ⅜
Teleph .24	78	18¾	18	18¼— ¼
VanLine B	24	6½	6¼	6½+ ¼
n Bacon .25	13	6	5¾	6 + ¼
lex Corp 2	146	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+ ⅜
x Computer	149	7¾	6⅞	7¾+1
arex Inc	121	8⅞	7½	8½+ ⅝
court System	90	5¼	4	5¼+1¼
Apprals .42e	54	15½	13¾	15½+1¾
Arts&Crafts	74	9¼	8¾	8¾— ½
Beef Packer	101	7⅛	6¼	6¼— ⅞
Biocu|ture	91	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Biomedical	43	3¼	3¼	3¼
ConHom .05e	34	5¾	5½	5¾
Elec Labs	110	2⅞	1⅞	2¾+ ⅞
Express .48	4266	60	54⅞	58½+ ⅛
Exp cv pf1.50	399	180	164	175
Filtrona .40	21	10	9¾	10 + ⅜
FinlCorp .04	1507	15¼	14⅛	15⅛+1
Furnit .28	110	8⅝	7⅝	8¼+ ⅝
Garden Pd	226	12½	11⅜	12⅜+ ⅜
Greeting .24	1234	43	40	42½+1½
LaFranc .02e	36	7½	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
Marine Ltd	96	17½	14½	17¼+ ⅝
Micro Sys	458	17¾	16	16¼+ ⅝
Nuclear	89	4½	4¼	4⅜+ ⅛
PopsiCol Bot	66	13	12¼	12½— ¼
Quasar Petro	130	20½	18¼	20 +1⅜
Telecomm	108	17	16½	16¼— ¾
Telev&Com	117	35¼	32	34½+2½
Urban Devel	25	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
WeldMtg .80	89	13¼	12¼	13
mest Inc	112	13⅝	12⅞	13 — ¼
terre Devel	209	2⅜	2½	2⅜+ ⅛
dlie Inc	41	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
alog Devices	151	12	11½	11¾
ren Micrwve	184	4⅜	4	4¼— ⅛
dersnGrnd .12	15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
derson Jacobs	73	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+ ⅜
heuerBus .60a	2712	52½	50¼	51¼— ⅛
xter Bros.	128	4⅜	4½	4⅜+ ⅛
xenInd .10e	100	4½	4¼	4¼— ⅛
sche Explorin	23	11⅝	11⅛	11¼— ⅜
plebaum Fd	8 5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
old Material	53	10⅝	9¼	9⅞— ½
ril Ind	103	3¼	3¼	3¼— ⅛
chonPure Pd	117	3⅛	3	3½+ ⅜
den Mayfair	373	3¾	3½	3¾+ ¼
go Petroleum	14	7½	7	7 — ½
len Prop 2.07e	61	16	15¾	16 + ⅛
mac Enterp	374	20	19⅛	19⅝
min Pol Film	757	14⅝	11¾	13⅜+ ⅝
pela Calif	204	5¾	4	5¼+1⅛
row Automot	19	15¼	14	15 +1
rowHartH 1	82	19¾	18½	19¾
tco Bell .15e	9	3⅜	3½	3½— ⅛
vida Corp	212	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+ ⅛
soColeBtlg .27	90	20½	20	20½— ¼
sdTrkLinA .49	36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
ianGasLt 1.04	107	14½	14⅛	14½+ ⅛
lantic Ind	71	9½	7	8¼—1
laffic Cont Sy	46	5½	5	5⅛— ⅛
lanPepsl Btlg	16	18½	17	17½—1
las Hotels .05e	49	6	5⅜	5¼— ⅛
wood Oceanics	89	16	15	15 — ¼
woodOcean un	44	19¾	18	18 + ¼
tex Inc	13	12½	12½	12½
dorain Cp	266	15⅛	13¾	13¾— ⅜
ick Corp	184	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+ ⅛
C Inc	57	6⅝	6½	6⅝+ ⅛
F Mtglnv 77 wt	46	6¾	6⅛	6⅝+ ½
birdWar 1.90e	134	19⅝	18¼	19¾+ ⅞
aird Atomics	41	5¼	4½	4⅝+ ⅛
aker Bros Inc	161	20	18½	19½+1⅛
akerFent .60a	47	37	36½	36⅝+ ⅛
aldwin&Lyons	114	20¼	18¼	18⅞—1
ailCorp .37e	345	16¼	13⅝	16¼+1⅛
ally Mfg .07e	872	48	41¼	47 +4½
altek Corp	66	11⅛	10	11½+1⅛
ankBldEq .68	58	17¾	17	17½+ ¼
ankamRlt 2.02e	320	29½	27½	29½+2
arco of Cal	50	11⅝	11¼	11¼
arnes HindePh	179	3¼	30¾	31¾+1⅛
arnesMtg Inv	227	18⅜	18	18 + ⅝
arnesMtg un	107	21¼	20½	21¼+ ⅛
arnetMtg 80wt	35	6⅝	6¼	6⅝— ⅛
arnettWins .55e	107	19⅛	18⅝	19 — ⅛
arnett Winst un	97	22	21⅛	21⅝— ⅜
askin Robbins	61	17⅜	16⅝	17 + ¼
assFinl Corp	7	8	7⅜	7⅜
assettFurn .60a	31	29¼	28¼	29¼— ⅛
ayless Mkts .60	95	15⅜	15½	15⅝— ⅛
gyly Corp .40	727	13¼	12½	13 + ½
eaconPhoto Sv	21	6¼	6	6¼+ ¼
eehiveMedic El	144	19	8⅛	9⅜+1⅜
eeline Fash .0	47	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝— ½
ekins Co .42	28	9⅛	9	9⅛+ ⅛
entley Labs	417	26	23½	24¾— ⅛
erkley Bio Eng	150	1½	12	12 —1⅝
erkline Cp .30e	175	9	7	8¾+1½
est Products	490	44	35	42½+5
etz Labs .16a	382	42⅞	41⅜	42⅞+1
everageCan s	21	6¼	6	6 — ⅛
everMgmt .08e	44	9¼	8½	9½+ ½

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bevis Indust	12	3¾	3½	3½— ½
Bibb Co	167	10	9⅝	9⅞+ ¼
Big Drum .0	27	14⅜	14½	14⅜+ ⅛
Bi-Lo Inc	58	14¾	14	14¾+ ⅛
Billy the Kid .09a	15	7½	7	7½+ ¼
Bio Med Scien	105	51½	42	42½—8½
Bird&Son 1.20	78	26½	26¼	26½+ ¼
BlueChipStp .34	86	13¾	12½	13⅛+ ½
BobEvanFrm .60	48	26⅝	25½	26¾+1¼
Bohemialnc .40b	216	18⅝	17⅞	18¼+ ¼
Bon Aire Indust	28	4¼	4¼	4¼
Bonanza Intl	805	12⅛	10⅜	11½+1¼
Booth Newsp .80	29	22	21¾	22 + ¼
BozzAllenH .12	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Bradenind .20	10	8¼	8¼	8¼
Brand Insulation	19	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
BrassCraft Mfg	14	20¼	19½	20 + ½
Brenco Inc .40	57	24¼	22⅞	24¼+1¼
Bresler Reiner	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Brinks Inc .30	166	14½	12½	14 — ½
Bristol Prod	20	5½	5⅛	5⅜+ ⅛
BrooksScanin .32	30	15⅛	15	15⅛+ ⅛
Brother Intl Cp	25	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝— ⅜
BrownTom Inc	203	9⅝	8¾	9⅜+ ⅜
Browning .50	109	10⅛	7⅛	9⅛+1⅝
Brunos Inc	3	13	12¼	12¼— ⅞
BuckbeMears .40	218	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝
Buckeyeint .30e	28	7¼	7½	7¾+ ¼
BuildingLd Tec	72	8½	7¼	8¼+1
BuilderInvGp un	10	4¾	32⅜	34¼+1½
BuilderInvGp wt	199	5⅝	5¼	5⅜+ ⅛
BuildingSys .01e	177	2¼	1⅞	1⅞— ¼
Burns RL Cp	81	7⅝	7¼	7¼— ⅛
Burnup&Sims	465	29	26⅛	26⅝—2⅛
Burris Ind	80	8¼	6⅞	8 + ⅞
ButlerMfg 1	64	36½	34	36¼+ ¼
Butler Nat Corp	19	⅝	⅜	⅝— ⅜
CFS Contl Inc	268	18⅝	17½	18
CI Rltylnv .87e	112	18⅛	18	18
CI Rltylnv un	19	20	20	20
CI Rltylnv wt	131	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛
C&R Clothier	141	8	7	7¾+ ¾
CNA Larwin Inv	44	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+ ½
CNA Larw pf2.10	64	25½	24⅞	25½+ ⅝
CP Prod	15	5¼	5	5¼+ ¼
CRS Design As	85	10	9⅛	9¾+ ⅜
CabanaCoach Cp	13	5½	5	5½+ ½
Cable Funding	13	7¾	7⅛	7⅛— ⅝
Cafeterias Inc	37	1	12¾	12¾— ¼
CalandraA .11	377	10	9½	10 + ⅜
Calbiochem	27	18¼	17½	18 + ¼
CalPacUtil 1.21	105	20⅞	20¼	20¼
Calprop Corp	59	3¼	3⅛	3¼+ ½
Cambridge Mem	35	11¾	10½	11¼+ ⅝
CamernBwn wt	187	5¼	4¾	4⅞
Camin Ind	17	2¼	2¼	2¼
CampTagg 1.04	141	27½	23¼	26 +3⅜
Canteen Corp	171	15	14¼	14¼— ⅜
Capehart Corp	379	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞+ ¼
Capitolint Alrwy	77	2⅛	2	2⅛
CapitMtg 2.45a	84	25¼	25⅛	25¼+ ⅛
Capital Mtge wt	116	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+ ⅜
Capital Swst	26	5⅜	5½	5⅜
Cardinal Pet	5	7½	7½	7½
Carbon Fuel .28	23	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞— ⅜
CaribLeiswre .30	70	12⅝	12½	12½— ¼
Cartridge Telev	157	7⅞	7⅛	7¾+ ⅛
Carolina Carib	89	2⅜	2½	2⅜+ ¼
Cayman Corp	847		2½	2⅜+ ¼
CascadNGas .92	125	1⅛	12⅞	13 — ⅛
CedarPoint .15a	35	16¼	14⅜	16¼+1½
Cencor Inc	144	10⅝	8⅛	10⅝+2⅛
CentVtPSvc 1.28	80	17	16⅞	17
CentronDat Cmp	293	22	20¼	21 + ⅜
Century Labs	26	6¼	6⅛	6¼+ ¼
CenturyTel Ent	511	7⅜	7⅛	7¾+ ⅛
ChambrinMf .40	78	7¼	7⅛	7⅛— ¼
ChaseParts .1	26	18¼	18	18 — ¼
Chance AB Co 1	21	22½	22⅛	22⅛
Channel Cos	206	11⅝	10⅝	11
Charming Shop	26	20¼	19	20 + ⅛
Chef Pierre	22	18	16½	17½
ChemedCorp .44	66	40	38⅝	39⅝— ¾
Chesapeake Inst	39	6⅞	6¼	6⅝— ¼
ChiBrdglron .60a	531	64	61½	62½—1½
Chiefton Devel	47	11⅝	11⅛	11½— ⅛
Chilton Corp .16	47	8¼	7⅞	8¼+ ¾
ChrisinSec 5.78e	19	166	156	165 +8
Churchs FrChk	840	13¼	12⅛	12½
Cinemation Ind	81	8¼	7½	8¼+1
Cinn Finl .36	69	32⅛	31½	32⅛+ ⅜
CircleF Ind .30e	36	9	8⅞	8⅞+ ⅛
Citation Mfg	148	2⅜	1⅛	2⅜+ ½
CitznSoRl 75wt	100	8½	7⅛	8½+ ⅞
CitznSoRl 77un	2	108½	107½	108½+1
CitznSoRl 77wt	39	15⅜	15¼	15⅜+ ⅜
CitznsUtllA s	74	39⅝	37⅜	39½+1⅜
Clarcan Petrol	32	7	6⅝	6⅞+ ⅛
Classifd Finl	252	6	5½	5½— ⅜
ClevTrRlt 1.60e	183	19⅝	19½	19½— ⅜
ClevTrRln wt	150	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜
ClevepakCp .15e	115	16½	12	15½+3
Clinical Sciences	106	11½	10⅜	11⅛— ⅜
Clow Corp .68	45	16⅜	15⅛	16½+1¼
Coachmen Ind	99	15	13⅞	14¼+ ⅜
Coast Catamarn	26	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
Coast Dynamics	29	10	10	10
Cobe Labs	104	34	29	31
Coburn Optical	593	33¼	28⅜	32⅜+3½
CocaBtlgLA .63	582	23	21½	21½— ½
CocaBtlgMia .20	268	14½	13	13 —1½
CocaBtlgMA .20	61	12½	10½	12½+1½
CocaBtlCons .39e	58	21	19¾	20½+1¼
Codex Corp	75	12¾	12½	12½+ ½
Coheren Radiatn	181	15¼	14⅜	15 + ½
ColemanAm Cos	377	8½	8¼	8⅜+ ⅛
Colmn Alex .40e	69	12⅝	11¾	12⅛+ ⅜
Columbia Corp	50	6	5¼	6 + ¾
Com Share Inc	75	6⅝	6	6⅝+ ⅝
Combined Prop	125	7⅞	6¾	6¾—1
ComcastCp A	14	4⅞	4¼	4⅞+ ⅜
Comfx Commun	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
CommerceGrp s	7	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞+ ¼
ComCirHge .16h	320	26½	26½	26½
ComlStateCp s	77	4¼	3¼	4⅛+ ¾
ComwlTelPa 1.18	24	25½	24¼	25½+1
ComwltThea .20a	36	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Common Prop	240	6	5¾	6 + ¼
Compac Corp	83	5½	4⅝	5⅜+ ⅝
Compreh Comm	88	4¼	4	4¼
Compusamp Inc	108	3¼	3	3¼— ¼
Compuscan Inc	107	8¼	7¾	7⅞+ ⅛
Computax Svcs	36	19¼	18	18¾—1
Comput Automat	455	11¼	10⅝	11¼+ ⅜
Computer Comm	114	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛— ¼
Computr Design	173	5½	5⅛	5¼— ⅛
Computer Mach	367	10⅛	9¼	9⅝+ ⅜
Computer Trans	14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
Computer Usage	45	6	5¾	5¾+ ⅛
Computrvisn Co	174	17	14⅜	17 +2½
Comtech Labs	141	17	13¼	16½+3
Comten Inc	96	7⅝	7⅛	7½+1⅛
Concept Inc	107	11⅛	9	11 + ¾
Cons Accessor	20	8¼	8¼	8½+ ½

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ConsEquit .14e	17	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛
ConsumBlds Mrt	106	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+ ½
Contech Inc	55	5	4½	4⅝+ ⅛
Contect Ind	78	5⅝	5	5¼+ ¼
Contl Hair Prod	52	8¼	7⅜	8⅛+ ⅜
ContllProp 1.32e	553	18⅝	17¼	18½+1¼
Continfo Sys	5	6¼	6¼	6¼
Contran Corp	216	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Cordis Corp	101	45	40	41 +1
Cornelius Co	405	6	4⅝	6 +1⅜
Cousins Prop .12	274	23½	21½	23 + ¼
CraddTerry .66	41	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜
Credit Insurers	24	8¼	8	8 — ¼
Cross Co	140	1	17⅜	18 — ⅜
Crown Crafts	50	7⅝	6½	6½— ⅞
CrumpEH .10h	18	14¼	14¼	14¼
Crutcher Rasrcs	292	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜+ ⅜
CullumCos .28	74	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛
Cunningham Art	73	6⅝	6	6 — ⅛
CurtisNoll .40a	102	18¼	17	18¼+1½
Dairy Queen Str	48	15	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
Damson Oil	162	5⅝	5¼	5¼— ⅛
Daniel Int .40	255	32½	31⅜	31⅝— ⅝
Danker Wohlk	154	3¼	2⅞	3 — ½
DankerWohlk wt	57	3⅜	2⅞	3 — ⅛
Danners Inc	9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+ ⅛
DannieMob Hom	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
DartDrug .13	233	20⅝	17¼	20 +2⅞
Dasa Corp	377	2⅛	1⅞	2 + ⅛
Data Card Cp	22	5⅜	5½	5⅜+ ⅛
Data Design Lab	93	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
Data Display	90	5	4¼	5 + ¾
Data General	805	40⅜	37	40½+2
Data 100 Corp	410	13⅜	12¾	13⅜+ ⅝
Datapoint Corp	50	17¾	16	17¾+1½
Davis Wtr Waste	13	27⅛	26	27½+1½
DeLuxeChk .38	658	37⅜	34¼	34¼—1¼
Debron Corp .50	55	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+ ⅛
DecisnData Com	285	18¼	16½	18¼+1⅜
Decoratorind .16	165	7¼	6⅜	6⅝+ ⅛
DeKalbAgrh .05h	760	55¼	48¼	48⅞—5¼
Delhi Int Oil	85	7	6⅞	6⅞
Del Mar Petrol	64	4¼	4⅛	4¼+ ⅛
DelaValRltyM		9½	9⅛	9½
Delta Calif .25	14	8½	8¼	8½+ ¼
DentoMed Ind	81	6	4⅞	5¼— ¾
Diagnostic Data	198	17	15⅜	17 +1
DiamCrysSlt .60	33	13	12⅛	13⅛+ ⅛
Diamondhd 1e	81	12¼	11¾	12¼+ ½
DickAB Co .44	197	33⅛	27⅝	32⅜+5¼
Dialcon Inc	77	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+ ¾
DigitalComp Con	56	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝— ⅛
Dollar General	723	9¼	8¾	9⅛
Disc Inc	56	3⅛	3	3⅛
Diversid Earth	100	21½	20	21½+ ½
Docutel Corp	932	41	34	39½+5½
Domin MR 1.56e	102	17¾	16¾	17
Dominion MR un	2	22¾	22	22½
DonaldsonInc .60	151	29½	27⅛	28⅞+1⅝
Donovan Cos .80	39	10⅝	10	10¾+ ¼
Dorchester Gas	883	6¼	5⅝	6¼+ ⅝
Doughtles Fds	6	4¼	4	4 — ½
Dow Jones 1	111	35	34¼	35 + ¾
Downe Commun	209	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
Downtowner Cp	46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
DoyleDaneBe .96	587	14⅝	13⅝	14¼— ¼
DuckwallStr .16	73	13	11⅝	11⅞—1⅛
Dunkin Donuts	194	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+ ⅛
DurrFillMed .10	30	14¼	14	14 — ⅛
ECRM Inc	11	11	10	10 —1
EDS Nuclear	88	10	8⅞	9
EZ Paint .12e	32	12½	11	11
Early Calif Ind	34	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Eastmet Cp .12e	66	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛+ ½
EconomicsLb .28	905	38⅛	35½	37¼+1
Education Dev	50	2	1⅞	2
ElPasoElec .84	183	13⅝	13¼	13⅜+ ¼
Elba Systems	200	2½	2	2⅛+ ⅜
Electro Nuclean	154	6½	6	6 — ¼
EliasBros Rest	39	13	12¾	12¾— ¼
Elimans Inc	154	8⅝	8½	8½— ⅛
Elscint Ltd	270	7½	6½	7¼+ ¾
Emersons Ltd	413	17⅝	1½	14⅝+1¼
EnergyConv Dev	173	10⅛	9⅜	9⅝+ ⅛
EnergyConv un	37	14⅜	14	14⅛— ⅛
Energy Ventures	63	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
Environ Resrch	19	5¼	5	5¼ +¼
Envirnmtl Sys	163	9¼	8⅛	9⅛
Erb Lumber Co	37	7⅝	7⅛	7¼— ⅛
Ethan Allen .55	224	34	31½	31½—2½
ExchBncp .62a	25	24⅛	23⅜	23⅞— ⅜
Exchange OilGs	111	6⅝	6¼	6¼— ⅜
Executive Ind	119	10⅝	10½	10⅝— ⅛
Extracorpl Med	217	54	46	47 —2½
Fabri Tek Inc	50	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+ ⅛
Fabric Wholsale	15	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Fair Lanes	159	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+ ⅜
FairfieldCom Ld	48	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+ ½
Faraday Labs	170	2½	1⅞	2 — ⅛
Farinon Elec	59	27	25⅝	26 — ¾
Farmer Bro .24a	315	17½	14¼	15¾—1⅝
Farr Co	98	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅝
Fays Drug	473	12	7	8½—3½
FedIncPrvP .82e	38	11½	11½	11½
Feld Leasing	170	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+ ¼
Fiberstatics Cp	33	3⅛	2¼	3⅛+ ⅝
Fidelity Finl	235	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝+ ¾
FifthAve Cards	16	1½	1⅛	1½
FinlSecurGp .26a	73	8⅞	7⅜	7⅝—1⅛
Fingerhut Corp	107	20¼	19⅛	19⅞
Fst Artists Prod	111	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅛
FstBostCp 1.40h	77	20¼	19½	19⅞— ¼
FstCommrce 1a	8	31	31	31
FstContRE 1.18e	85	12⅝	11⅛	12 — ⅜
FstFidelUnv .15e	33	7¾	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
FstLincoln Fin	88	4¾	4½	4⅜— ⅛
FstMississ Cp	166	13⅛	11⅛	11⅞—1½
FstPennMtg wt	126	2⅛	1⅝	2 + ⅛
FstRealty Inv	24	6⅞	6½	6⅝
Fst Surety Cp	42	4⅛	3⅞	4 + ⅛
FstVaMtgRl .91es	189	24⅝	22¼	24½+1⅞
FstVaMtgTr un	83	27¼	25	27¼+2½
FstWastn Finl	192	2½	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
Fisco Inc .20	1159	18¾	16	16 —1
Flexsteelind .24e	84	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜+1⅜
Flickinger .54	8	17⅛	17	17 — ¼
FloridaCyp Gard	148	6⅝	6¼	6¼— ⅜
Florida Glass	49	5½	4⅞	5⅜+ ⅛
FloridMngM .10e	94	21	20	21 + ⅜
Florida Rock In	63	11	9½	11 +1½
FloridaTel .56	246	17½	16⅝	17¼+ ½
Folrida Wat&Ut	62	2¾	2¾	2¾
Flying Diam Cp	442	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
FoodTownStr .16	50	24	23	23½
Foothill Grp Inc	100	4¼	4¼	4¼
Forest Oil Co	1095	23⅝	22⅜	25¼+3¼
Formigli Corp	37	3	2⅞	3 + ⅛
ForumRest .36	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
FosterGrant .46e	33	27	26¾	26¾— ½
Fotomat Corp	65	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+ ⅛
FranklinEl .10r	122	10½	9¾	10½+ ⅝
FranzlaBr Winer	163	22½	21⅛	21⅜— ⅛
FraserMtg 2.34e	66	23½	20	20¼+ ¼
FredrkHerr .52e	72	9½	9	9½+ ½
Fredrks Hollywd	44	5½	5¼	5⅜— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FreemanCarl As	31	6½	6⅛	6¼— ¼
Friedmnlnd .27r	15	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜+ ⅛
Friendlyice .04a	534	21	19⅝	20⅜+1⅛
Frisch Rest .30b	31	17¾	17	17¾+ ½
FrozenFdExp .28	40	14	13⅞	14
FullerHB .30a	75	16¾	16½	16½
Funding System	86	4½	3	3¼—1¼
FunkSeeds .05e	1201	19½	18⅛	18⅛— ⅝
FurrsCafe .15	240	14¾	13⅝	13⅞— ⅝
GRI Computer	234	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
GRT Corp	166	3½	3⅛	3⅜+ ⅛
GalaxyCpt Mills	104	15½	14¼	14⅝— ¾
Galaxy Oil Co	63	1⅝	1¼	1⅜+ ⅛
Galbrt Mfg 2.50e	56	27½	26½	27½+1
Garfinckel .88	143	19½	17½	19¼+1½
Gates Learjet	105	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜— ⅛
GatewayTran .60	38	15⅞	15½	15⅞+ ⅛
Geico Corp	278	17¼	16¼	17 + ½
Gelman Inst	61	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Gen Automation	59	35½	1½	33⅞— ¾
GenAutoPts .37	120	26⅜	21¾	25½+4
Gen Binding	32	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞+ ¼
Gen Capital	31	4½	4¼	4½+ ⅛
GenComputr Sys	26	7	6½	7 + ½
GenCrudeOil .20	288	36½	34⅜	36⅜+ ⅜
GenFinSys .02r	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜— ⅛
Gen Health Svc	418	7¼	5⅜	7⅛+1¼
Gen Hobbies	120	5	4	5 + ⅞
Gen Unit Group	63		3	3
GenericsCp Am	111	6⅝	4⅝	5⅛—1
Genimar Inc s	129	6	4½	6 +1½
Gelova Inc	778	12⅝	12½	12½+ ⅛
Geriatrics Inc	63	9¼	8½	9 + ½
GibsnHoman .26	35	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+ ⅛
Giften Indust	149	2	1⅝	1⅞— ⅛
Gil Bern Ind	38	1½	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛
GlobetrolCom A	24	7⅝	7½	7½
Gold Medallion	66	2½	2	2½+ ⅛
GoodrfWil .08e	4	8½	8½	8½
Graco Inc	33	25	25	25
GrahamMagnt s	85	16¾	16	16⅛— ⅜
GrannTree Fin	52	6	6	6
Graph Scanning	199	10	8	9½+ ¾
Graphic Science	762	10¼	8⅝	9⅝+1⅛
GreggsFood Pd	170	7⅝	6½	7⅝+ ⅞
GrayAdvrt .53a	174	12⅞	11¼	12½+ ½
Guardian Chem	32	2⅜	2½	2½
GulfSouMI 2.05e	5	20⅜	20¼	20½+ ⅛
Gulf So Inv un	4	23¼	22	23 + ½
HNC MtgR 1.76a	38	22¾	21¾	21¾— ½
HachChem .10e	32	35	33½	34½
HahnEW .03e	194	2¼	21¾	23¼
HallFrankB .33	2760	11⅝	9½	11½+2
Hallmark Grp	24	4¼	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
HamlitBro Exp	343	14	1½	13½— ½
HamlltBroExp un	55	15¼	14⅝	14⅝— ½
HamiltonBro Pet	132	4	34	34 + ¼
Hamiltinvtr 1.61e	157	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+ ¾
Hamilt InvTr wt	111	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Hamilt InvTr un	15	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
HandyDan Homs	243	10¼	9	10¼+1¼
HanovSqRlt .72a	2	19	18¾	19
Hardwicke Cos	38	8¼	8½	8⅝+ ¼
Harlyn Prod	8	7⅞	7¼	7¼
Harpr&Row .40	16	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝— ¼
Havatam Cis .40	111	10½	10	10⅜+ ⅛
Hawall Corp .40	42	8	7¾	7¾— ¼
HawlhrnFin .11e	147	10⅝	8⅞	10⅜+1½
Health Ind	71	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+ ⅛
Heath Tecna	325	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
Hechinger Co	43	9	8½	8¾— ¼
Hellig Mayers	34	11	10¼	10⅝— ⅜
HenredFurn .60a	2	28½	27½	28 + ½
Hers Apparel	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
HesstonCp .14h	63	26½	25	25 —1½
Hexcel Corp .43e	96	17⅝	16½	17⅛+ ⅝
HiTech Ind	82	4⅛	4	4
Hickory Furnitr	139	7⅝	7½	7½— ¼
Hill Ind	11	7¼	7	7 — ¼
Hirschhorn Don	99	5⅛	4	5⅛+1⅜
Holobeam Inc	57	2	1⅞	1⅞
Homewd Cp .02e	29	14½	14	14 — ½
Hook Drugs .35	16	21	19¼	20¼+1½
Hoover Co .74	841	26½	24⅜	26⅛+ ⅝
HorizResrch .01e	27	9¾	9	9¾+ ⅛
Hospital Finl	107	8¼	7¾	8 — ⅛
Hospitallnv 1.47e	66	15⅞	15¾	15⅞— ⅛
House of Knit	72	6	5⅝	5⅞
HousingSysGa s	109	5¼	4¼	4½+ ¼
Hughes Supply	243	19¾	17¾	18¼+
Hughes Supply	243	19¾	17¾	18¼+ ⅛
HuntBldg Corp	101	6¼	6	6
Hunt Mfg .20	64	16	14½	15⅝+1¼
Hyatt Corp	621	20⅝	19	19 —1⅝
Hyatt Intl	54	13¼	12	12⅝— ¼
Hydroculture In	229	9½	7	7½+ ⅛
Hydromatn Filt	65	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
Hydron Pac Ltd	32	3	2⅝	3 + ⅛
HysterCo .60	991	26¼	23	25¾+2⅝
IDS RltyTr 1.83e	162	26	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
IDS RltyTr un	28	28	27⅞	27⅞— ⅛
IMS Intl	452	29½	27½	27¾—1⅝
INA InvSec	229	25	24⅞	25
Immuno Scienc	151	15¼	14¼	14¾— ¼
Imperial Ind	346	6	5	6 +1
ImperLand Inv	209	10⅛	9½	10 + ½
IndepSqSec 1.68g	142	23⅝	22⅛	23⅝+ ¾
IndianaMtg .70a	122	20	18¾	20 +1
Indiana MtgR un	204	22	20	22 +1¼
Indpls Wat 1.40	81	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+ ⅛
Industl Fuels	81	4¼	4	4⅛
IndustlNucl .05e	68	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛
Inforex Inc	603	15	13½	13¾— ⅝
Informatic Inc	142	4	3⅛	3½— ½
Informatn Int	49	12	11½	11¾
Inform Magnet	144	8¼	7¾	8¼
Instrument Lab	409	22½	18¼	21¾+3
Intel Corp	102	45½	42½	45½+2½
Intercont Energ	26	6⅞	6	6¼+ ⅛
Interdata Inc	535	9⅛	7⅛	9 +1⅞
IntermlGas .27e	62	14½	14⅛	14½+ ⅛
IntAlumin .16	99	7¾	6¾	7¾+1
IntBnkWash .25	37	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
IntBkWashA .25	83	7	7	7
Int Basic Econ	27	3⅛	3⅛	3½
Int Dairy Queen	15	8¼	7¾	8¼+ ½
Int Resrch Dev	9	8	7¾	8 + ⅛
Int Scanng Dv	59	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛+1
Int Time Sharng	47	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Interpool Ltd	67	17½	15⅜	17½+1⅞
Intergll Inc	251	12¼	10⅝	11½+1
Interway Corp	478	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+ ¼
Invent Inc	40	9⅛	8¾	9½
InventurCap .25e	61	10¼	8¼	8¼—2
InvestCoAm .10e	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Iowa SouUt 1.76	30	26¾	25⅛	26¾+ ⅞
Irelands Rest	139	5⅝	5⅛	5¼— ¼
Iron Mountain	67	1⅛	1½	1⅛
Ivey JB&Co .52	24	14½	14	14½+ ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Ivy Corp	72	7½	7	7⅛— ⅜
JacksFood Sys	7	6¼	6¼	6¼
Jamesbury .20	46	11	10	11 +1
Javelin Corp	357	4½	4¼	4¼— ¼
Jensen Indust	248	5⅝	5⅜	5½+ ⅛
Jerome Mackey	68	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝+1⅛
Jerrico Inc	266	16	13¼	15⅝+2⅛
Jet Air Freight	144	6½	5⅝	6⅛+ ⅜
Jetero Corp	42	7½	7¼	7½+ ⅛
JimWaltinv .22e	114	15⅞	1⅝	15⅞+ ⅛
Jim Walter un	17	18¾	18	18¾+ ⅛
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	33	18¾	18½	18½— ⅛
Judys Inc	11	7½	7¼	7¼— ⅛
JusticeMtg 1.57e	139	25	24⅛	25 + ⅜
Justice Mtg un	47	30½	29⅝	30¼+ ⅞
Justice Mtgin wt	180	5½	5⅛	5⅜+ ⅛
Justinind .20	50	16½	16	16 — ½
KMC Mtg 1.15e	75	12¼	11½	11½— ⅝
KMC Mtglnv un	47	12¾	11⅞	12 — ⅜
KMS Indust	958	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝—1
Kaiser Steel	243	10⅛	9⅝	10½+ ⅝
Kalvar Corp	79	6	5⅛	5⅜
KamanCpA .20e	71	14¼	13¼	14 + ⅜
Kampgrnds Am	179	21¼	20	20¼— ⅜
Kearney Treckr	255	8½	8	8½+ ½
Kellwood Co .72	69	18⅝	17½	18½+1
Kennington Ltd	241	3¼	2⅞	3 + ⅛
Kennedy Cohen	58	20	18½	19½+1
Key Pharmceut	58	4⅞	4¼	4¾+ ⅜
Kzydata Corp	32	7½	7⅛	7¼— ¼
Keyes Fibre .90	105	17¼	16¾	17¼+ ¼
KeysmeCent .10h	69	5	4½	4⅝ +¼
KeysCustFd .20e	68	10¼	8½	9¼+1
Keystoneint .12h	363	15	13⅜	14⅜+1
KeystoneOTC Fd	201	8⅝	6¼	8 +1⅜
Kiddle Prod	19	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅜
Knape&Vogt .70	110	21	20	20½
Koger Propert	78	22½	20	22½+2½
KornFerry Int	6	7⅛	7¼	7¼
Koss Corp	37	13	12⅞	13
KruegerWA .44	32	9½	9⅜	9⅜— ⅛
Kuhlman Cp .40	142	10⅛	8⅞	9¾+ ⅞
Kustom Electron	70	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛
LMF Corp .07e	94	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
LVO Cable	83	8¼	7⅞	8⅛+ ¼
LaZ BoyChr .40	54	36¾	34¼	35⅝+1½
Ladd Petrol	1292	17⅜	10¼	17 + ⅞
Lafayette Unit	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
LancastCol .32	181	27¼	25½	27 +1½
Lance Inc .46	33	34	32¾	33¾+ ¼
Lanchart Ind	97	7¼	6⅞	7⅛+ ⅛
Land Resources	33	2⅛	2	2
Lane Co .52	54	22	21¼	21¼— ⅜
Laser Link Corp	16	3	3	3
LawrysFds .16	98	8¼	8	8¼
Lawler Chem .40	137	39	35	35 —4
Lazare Kaplan	170	11	8⅞	11 +2
Leadville Corp	195	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝— ⅛
LeewayMot .32	10	25½	25¼	25¼— ¼
LeggPlatt .24	199	14	13½	13⅝— ⅜
Leisure Dynam	52	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝ +½
Levingstn Ship	41	7⅜	7	7⅛— ½
Lexitron Corp	86	11¼	10	11 +1
Liberty Homes	377	3⅜	3	3⅜
Life Sciences	72	6	5½	5⅝— ¼
Lightolier Inc	64	4⅝	4½	4¾
LilChamp Food	19	9¼	9	9½+ ⅛
Lin Broadcastg	79	12⅞	11⅜	11⅞
LincMtgInv 1	57	9½	9¼	9½+ ¼
LindalCeda Hom	41	9½	8½	9½+ ¾
LionCntry Safari	77	6⅝	6	6⅝+ ⅝
LippincottJB .16	52	5	4⅞	4⅞
Listfax Cp A	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
Loctite Cp .08	517	45	39½	44 +4½
Log Etronics	18	5	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
Logic Corp	233	2⅛	1⅞	2 — ⅛
Logicon Inc	53	5⅝	5	5 — ⅜
Longchamp Inc	72	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+ ½
LaLdOffExp B	1731	8¼	6⅝	8⅛+1⅜
Lowes Co .12	354	56⅛	51½	54½+3
MB Assoc	32	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
MCI Communcat	607	6⅝	5⅞	6¼+ ⅜
MFY Indust .04e	30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+ ¼
MLS Ind Inc	84	6¾	6⅝	6½
M&T Mtg 1.14e	42	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛— ⅜
MSI Data Corp	51	6¾	6¼	6¾+ ⅛
MTS Systems .10	34	5⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅞
Mack Strs .08h	48	10¼	9⅞	10 — ⅛
Macrodata Cp	113	13	11½	13 +1
Madisn GsE 1.04	73	14½	13⅞	14¼+ ½
Main Dollar Strs	11	9½	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
MainLine Fleets	58	19¾	18½	19½+ ½
Major Rlty	369	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛
MallinckChm .42	245	87	75½	85½+6½
Mapi Inc .01e	9	12¼	12¼	12¼
MaplePress .13	52	4⅞	4⅞	4½
Marcus Corp	74	14¼	12⅝	13⅛— ⅜
MargLaMod .08e	13	5	4⅞	4⅞
MarHarms un	20	3	2¼	3 + ½
Marine Colloids	44	6½	6¼	6⅝
Marine Protein	422	9½	6⅛	8⅛+1⅞
MaritimeFr Car	511	24	22	23½+1
MarkFour Home	17	10½	10½	10¼— ¼
Mary Kay	302	36½	29	34½
MauiLd & Pinap	32	6½	6¼	6¼— ¼
May Petrol	309	5⅛	4¾	5 + ¼
McCormick .32a	99	51	48½	51 +2
MkDowlIEnt .10e	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅜
McMoran Expl	494	7½	6⅞	6⅞— ½
McQuay Plex .70	164	17½	14⅝	17¼+1⅜
Measurex Corp	380	22½	21⅛	23¼+1⅝
Medcom Inc	135	16¾	13¼	16½+2⅛
MedianMtg 1.29e	212	12⅞	12¼	12¼+ ½
Medline Ind	50	12⅜	12½	12½
Medtronic	2136	52½	40½	45 —7⅛
Merchantinc .64	20	19¼	18⅞	19 — ⅜
Meridian Inv	681	5½	4⅞	5 + ⅛
Mervyns	193	31¼	28½	28¼—2⅜
MeyerFred .30b	231	20½	18	20 + ⅜
Microdata Cp	151	7⅜	7⅛	7¼
Microform Data	2002	8	6⅞	7⅞ +⅜
MicrowaveSem s	56	9	8⅜	8⅞+ ⅛
MidAmInds .16e	67	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
MidTexComm s	56	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Midland Cap	60	5⅝	5	5⅝+ ¼
Midwst Exp A	66	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
MidwstFidel .35	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Millipore Corp	122	52½	49¼	52¼+3
MinnplsGas 1.49	41	22⅞	22¼	22⅞+ ⅛
Minnesota Fab	66	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞+ ⅜
Minnetonka Lab	956	6	4¾	5¼+ ½
MiracleRec Eqp	42	8¼	7¾	8¼+ ⅛
Mr Steak	224	6	4½	5⅛+1¼
MrsSmithsP .11e	53	13½	12⅝	13½+ ⅝
Mobile America	78	19	17½	18 + ½
Mobile Home .50	12	8	7½	8 + ½
Modern Merch	1014	16	13½	15 +1⅜
Moduline Intinc	53	3⅜	3¼	3½+ ¼
MogulCorp .24	69	24½	22¾	24 +1⅛
Molex Inc	239	36	34¼	35½+1¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Monarch Ind	43	1⅝	1½	1⅝+ ⅛
Monfort Colo	120	7¼	6½	6¾
Monroe Group	32	2⅝	2½	2½
Montcalm Vintrs	121	8⅛	7⅜	7⅝+ ⅛
MontgomStr Sec	408	24½	23⅞	24 — ⅛
Moore Corp .70	249	58⅝	57½	58⅝+ ⅞
MooreSam .24	214	25¾	25	25 — ¾
MorFlo Ind .01e	14	6¼	6¼	6¼
Moraf Bros	10	10⅝	10½	10½— ⅛
MorganAdh .07e	59	19⅝	18	19 +1
Morrison Inc .40	58	26¼	24½	26 +1¼
MtgAssoc .20	92	17¼	15	17 +2
MtgInvWsh .75e	54	17¼	16¼	17 — ¼
MtgInvWash wt	168	2⅝	2⅛	2½— ⅛
MtgeTrAm wt	347	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Mostek Corp	470	26	20½	25 +3½
Motion Ind	24	21¾	21½	21⅝— ⅛
MotClubAm .14	222	13¾	12	13½+1¼
Moxie Ind	56	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
MurphMtrF .05e	44	8⅛	7⅞	8 — ⅛
MyToy Co	17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
Myers Ind .08e	87	9¾	9¼	9⅜+ ½
NFF Corp .05e	420	6⅞	6½	6⅞+ ⅛
NHA Inc	173	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+ ⅛
NMC Corp	122	2½	1¾	2 — ⅜
Nathans Famous	61	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
NatConven Str	62	13¼	13½	13⅜— ¼
Nat CSS	169	32	30¼	31 — ¾
Nat Data Corp	283	26	22⅛	26 +2
Nat Liberty	433	13½	12⅛	12⅝+ ⅛
NatLiving Cent	70	7⅜	7½	7½— ⅛
NatMedicaw Care	172	11¾	11¼	11¼— ½
NatMeridian Svc	33	4	4	4
NatMineSvc .40	58	10	10	10
NatMtgeFd1 .43e	253	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝— ⅜
Nat Patents	989	9½	8¼	9¼+ ⅝
Nat Ut&Ind .90	36	14½	14⅛	14¼— ¼
Naum Bro	22	4⅛	4	4
NeedhmHarA .54	30	20	19	20 +1
NewAmFd .15e	42	7⅝	7½	7½— ⅛
New Amer Ind	2	5¼	5	5 — ¼
NewEngGE 1.24	141	16⅝	16¼	16¼— ⅛
NJ NatGas 1.24a	87	17	16⅜	16⅞+ ⅛
NewPennEx .10e	54	13½	13	13
NewellCos .50	557	19	18¼	19 + ½
Nicolet Instrum	30	14	12½	14 + ½
NielsonA .26	512	38⅛	37½	38¼+ ¼
NielsonB .26	175	38½	37¾	38¼+ ¼
Nobility Homes	38	11½	10¾	11 + ¼
Noble Affiliates	358	28⅝	26½	28⅜+1½
NordstrumB .32	246	24	23¾	24
NorCalSav&Ln s	227	26¼	22⅞	26½+3⅝
NorCaroNG .60	71	11	11	11
NorCentAir .05e	1904	5	4⅛	4⅞+ ¾
Northeast Pet	39	9½	9¼	9½+ ⅛
NorthKing .12h	1030	34¼	30⅞	32½+ ½
NwstNatGas .66	263	9⅞	9¼	9⅝— ⅛
NwstFinln 1.06e	84	17⅞	17½	17⅞+ ¼
NwstFininv un	51	20½	20	20½+ ½
Noxell Cp .40	116	55¾	53	55½+2½
Nuclear Resrch	43	3	2⅜	2¾— ¼
Oakwood Home	40	10	8⅝	9¾+1
OceanDrExp .20	187	56¾	55½	56½+1
Ocean Explor	288	16¼	14¼	15½+ ¾
Ocean Expl pf	90	16½	15	15½+ ⅛
Ocean Fisheries	95	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜+ ½
Ocean Oil&Gas	22	17½	16⅞	16⅞— ⅜
Oceanogr Mar.cl	177	8½	7⅜	7½— ⅛
Odyssey Inc	65	9⅛	8	8 —1⅛
Offsh Logistic	552	11⅛	9⅝	10¾— ⅜
Ogilvy Mathr .56	69	28	26⅜	26⅝— ⅜
Ohio ArtCo .20	43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
OhioFerroAl .40	7	8	8	8
Oil Shale Corp	577	5	4⅞	4⅞
OldEquitFin .05e	9	9¼	9	9¼+ ¼
Omega-Alpha	444	4⅜	3⅜	3⅞— ¾
Omni Spectra	9	8½	8½	8½
Optel Corp	51	13½	11⅜	13½+1½
Optical Coatg Lb	130	21½	20¼	20⅜+ ½
Optical Radiatn	216	15	11½	15 +3½
Orbanco Inc	64	20⅜	19½	20⅜+1⅜
OreFreezDry Fd	68	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+ ¼
Ormont Drg Ch	122	9¼	8⅝	9⅛+ ⅛
Orrox Corp	30	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛— ¼
Overmyer .24	63	10¼	9½	10⅛+ ⅛
OverseasNat Air	222	4¼	3½	4 + ½
Ovitron Corp	15	1⅝	1½	1½— ⅛
Oxford Labs	50	18⅜	17½	18 + ½
Ozite Corp	137	7⅝	6¾	6¾— ⅞
PVO Intl Inc	17	8¼	8	8¼+ ¼
PabstBrew .84	940	71⅝	70	70 —1⅛
Paccarinc .40a	112	41	39	40⅜+2
Pacesettr Bld Sy	34	11½	10	11¼+1¼
Pacesetter Ind	231	6⅛	5	5½— ½
Pac&South Br	46	9⅝	9	9⅝+ ⅛
Pac Amer Ind	94	6⅛	5⅛	5⅜+ ¼
Pac Cst Hold	22	5½	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
PacGamRob 1.08	173	18	17⅛	18 + ½
Pac Lumber 1.08	79	34	33⅜	34 + ¼
Pamex Fds Inc	71	5¼	5	5⅛— ⅛
Pan Ocean Oil	604	15⅜	14½	15⅜+ ⅞
Pandick Press	268	7⅝	6⅜	6⅝— ⅝
Panelfab Int	12	4	3⅞	4 + ¼
ParkOhioInd .40	129	8½	7⅞	8½+ ⅛
Parker Drilling	228	26⅜	23⅞	25⅜+1½
Parkview Gem	101	2⅛	2⅛	2½+ ⅛
Patrick Petrol	265	7⅝	6⅞	7½+ ½
Paul Revin 1.18e	155	15⅛	14¼	14⅝— ⅝
Pauley Petrolm	61	4⅛	3⅞	4 — ⅛
Pavelle Corp	646	1¾	1¼	1⅝— ⅛
PayLessDrg .30	225	11¾	9½	11¼+1⅝
Pay n Pak .15e	228	14⅞	13⅝	14⅞+ ⅞
Pay n Save .20	216	18⅝	16⅝	18⅝+1
PaylessCash .20	4463	16¾	15¼	16½+1⅛
Paysaver Catalg	32	3⅜	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛
PeachtreeDrs .12	131	12¼	11⅝	11⅞— ⅜
PoaveyCo .70	633	21⅞	17⅞	20⅜+2½
Pelto Oil	326	27⅜	24	26⅛+2⅛
Penn Corp	7	9½	9½	9½— ⅛
PennGsWat 1.35	53	19	18¼	19 + ¾
PennzOffshGs B	1326	8	7½	8 + ⅛
Pentair Indust	154	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+ ½
PetersonH&H .27	387	24⅛	23¼	23½— ½
Petro Lewis	47	12¼	11⅞	12
Phoenix Candy	70	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+ ⅛
PhoneMate I c n	345	12¾	11½	12¼+ ½
Photon Inc	48	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞+ ⅛
Pic n Save Cp	18	12	11½	11⅞— ⅛
Piedmont Aviat	377	8⅝	7¼	8⅛+1¼
Pinehurst Corp	50	2⅛	2½	2⅛+ ⅛
Pinkertons .70a	112	42½	41	41 — ½
Pioneer Wstn	178	11½	10⅛	11⅛+ ¾
Piper Indust	67	18⅝	16⅝	16⅝—1⅝
Pizza Inn	340	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝+ ⅛
Planet Oil Min	36	2½	2½	2½
Planned Mktg	244	25½	22¾	25½+2½
Plus Prod .15e	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
PollutCon Wait	30	9½	9½	9½
Popell Bros .40	40	6	5⅜	5⅞+ ⅛
Post Corp .40	55	15⅛	13¼	15⅛+2
Power Test Corp	229	8¼	7½	8¼+ ½
Present Co	56	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜+ ⅛
Presto Products	31	13⅝	13	13½+ ½
PrimaryMd Com	33	3	2⅜	2⅞— ⅛
Prochemco Inc	29	4	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Professnal Golf	94	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Progressve Cp	165	19⅝	18⅛	19⅝+ ⅞
PubSvcNCar .86	67	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+ ⅛
Publishers Co	39	2½	2⅛	2½+ ⅛
Pulaski Furn .40	17	19½	19½	19½
Puritan Bennett	69	61½	59	61½+2½
Putnm Duo Cap	55	4½	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
Qonaar .40	25	13⅝	13	13⅜+ ⅜
Quaker Chem .64	68	24	20⅝	23½+2¼
Qualitylnns Int	153	7⅛	6⅞	7 — ⅛
QueenCasul .24e	14	12	11¼	11⅞— ⅛
Quotron System	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
RLI Corp	19	8⅞	8⅝	8½— ¼
RPM Inc .10	18	16¼	16½	16¼+ ¼
RSR Corp	17	6	5½	5¾+ ¼
Radiation Tech	36	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛
Ragen Precison	55	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜+ ⅛
Rahall Commun	137	8⅛	8	8¼— ⅛
Rainbow Resrcs	125	7⅝	7	7⅝+ ⅜
Rainier Cos .07e	124	5	4¾	5 + ⅛
Rapidatainc .03e	125	16½	15½	16½+ ¾
Ratner Corp .30	95	12	11	11 —1
Raychem Corp	101	200	192	198 +3
Ray Go Inc	115	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
RaymondCp .20b	214	23¾	20½	23⅜+2⅛
Rayne Ind	52	5	4⅝	5 + ¼
Real Est Dalg	58	10½	9⅞	9⅞+ ⅛
RltyMtPac 1.53e	158	17¾	17	17⅜— ⅛
Recognition Eq	461	5⅛	5	5¼+ ¼
Redactron Corp	278	11	9	10¼+1¼
Redken Labs	255	28⅝	26¼	26⅜+ ⅜
ReeceCorp .74a	44	27½	26	27¼+1¼
Refac Tech Dev	44	7	6¼	6¼— ¾
Refresh Mach	38	4¾	4¾	4¾— ⅛
Regal Apparel	46	10	10	10
Regency El .20e	474	19⅝	17	19½+1⅞
Rehab Corp	19	6½	6⅛	6½— ⅛
RelincFd .39e	97	10¼	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
RelianceUniv .56	133	16¼	14½	16⅛+1½
RepHousng .06e	25	5⅝	5¼	5⅜+ ⅝
Resalab Inc	120	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
Research Fuels	104	4⅞	4⅛	4½+ ⅜
ReserveOil Min	139	9⅛	9½	9½
RetailMerch .02h	65	6	5⅜	6 + ¼
Revell Inc	130	13¼	11	13¼+2¼
Rex Plastics	87	11⅛	9¾	9¾—1⅛
Rayn&Reyn .32	546	46¼	45¼	46 + ¼
Ringaround Pds	121	11⅛	10⅞	11 — ⅛
Rival Mfg .72	83	25	23¼	24¾+1⅜
RoadwayExp .20	411	36⅝	33½	35½+2
RobrtsnDisSy .24	27	16	15⅜	15⅜
Rocket Resrch	118	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝+ ½
Rocorint .10e	24	6⅞	6¾	6¾
Rodac Corp	209	13⅞	12⅞	13½+ ½
RollinsBHunt .29	103	14	12½	13½
Rosemount Inc	24	13½	12⅝	12⅝— ⅜
Rouse Co	759	15	13⅝	14⅜+ ⅞
Rowan Ind	36	2¼	2¼	2¼
RoweFurn .20a	26	14¼	13½	14¼+ ⅜
Rucker Pharm	85	28½	27½	28 + ½
RussellStover .42	54	25	24	25 +1
Rykoff SE .20	11	16¾	16½	16½
S&S Corp .03e	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+ ⅛
SafegrdAuto .20	19	10½	9⅜	10¼+ ¼
Saga Adminst	527	12⅛	11½	11½— ⅛
Salem Col Mills	42	9¼	9⅛	9¼+ ⅛
Samsonite .30	287	13⅝	13	13⅜+ ½
Saul RI Est 1.46e	152	19⅛	19	19
Saxton Prod	84	15	14¼	14⅞+ ⅛
Scan Data	154	2⅝	2¼	2⅜+ ⅛
SchererRP .12	279	33¼	30¼	33¼+ ⅜
Schieldahl	63	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
Scholl Inc .40a	53	34¼	32¾	33¼+1
Scottish Inns Am	403	22¼	18	18⅛—3¼
Scotts Lig Gold	285	15⅞	14½	1½—1
Scripto Inc	72	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛
Sea Pines	79	18⅛	16½	18 +1⅝
Sea World	468	33½	32	33
Sealed Air	350	13⅛	11⅞	12⅞+1¼
SeeburgA .15e	37	17	16½	16½
Seiscom Delta	233	11¼	10	11¼+1¼
SelfSvcRest .05e	331	29½	23	27 +4
Senaca Foods	153	7	6½	6½— ¼
Sensormatic	249	9¼	8	8⅞+ ⅞
Serv Merchand	138	23½	18	23
Servicmstr .16h	61	27½	25½	26½—1
Servico Inc	44	3½	3¼	3⅜+ ⅛
SevenUp Co .43	189	30¼	30	30⅝+ ½
ShellerCorp Am	337	3¾	3	3⅛+ ⅛
ShipperDisp .32	27	10⅞	10	10⅞+ ⅝
Shirley Atlanta	96	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
ShoneyBigB .16	207	20	18⅝	19¾+ ⅞
ShopRiteFd .40e	12	6¼	6	6¼+ ¼
Shorewood Corp	156	8¼	6⅜	8 + ⅜
Sigma Intl .10	37	15	14½	15 + ¼
Sigmaform Cp	33	7½	6¾	7½+1
Sigmor Corp	145	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞— ⅝
Siliconix Inc	53	8¼	7½	7½— ⅛
Silvercrest Ind	38	4⅝	4	4½+ ⅜
Simera Corp	39	4½	4¼	4¼— ⅛
Simon Schu .10e	73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
Simpsnind 1.03e	20	13¼	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛
SlaterElec .10e	15	14⅛	14	14 — ¼
Slaughter Bro	58	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Smithfield Foods	227	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ¼
Snap on Tool .38	575	54½	50¼	54 +2¼
SolidState Scient	79	14⅝	14	14⅝+ ⅛
SolomonSam Co	48	11	10	10 — ⅛
Sonoco Prod	43	28¼	26½	28¼
Sorg Printing .30	61	4⅝	4¼	4¼— ½
Soundscriber Cp	70	2⅛	2	2
SourceCap .50e	402	9	8⅞	9
SourceCap pf2.40	196	24⅜	23¼	24¼+1⅛
Southeastn Inns	72	5⅛	4⅞	5 — ⅛
Southn Airwy	139	5⅞	5	5¼+ ¼
SouthnUnion Pd	257	28⅝	25¼	27½+1⅞
Southld Eqty	67	16½	15½	15½— ½
SouthindPap .36	28	15⅜	15⅛	15¼+ ⅛
Sthwst Airlines	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Sowst Factories	289	3⅜	3	3 — ⅜
SowstGasCp 1	134	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛+ ⅜
Southwst Leasng	196	10⅛	9⅝	10 + ⅜
Southwstn Rsch	36	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+ ⅛
Spacalabs Inc	36	14⅜	14½	14½
Spacerays	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Spartan Foods	105	19	16	19 +2½
Spectra Physics	307	23½	19	22 +2
Spectral Dynam	44	17½	16½	17½+1¼
Spectronics Inc	22	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+ ⅛
Speidel New .08e	343	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+ ⅜
Sperti Drug	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜
Spiral Mil	124	2½	2⅜	2⅜+ ⅛
Sportcoach Cp	173	9¼	7⅛	9 +1⅛
Stanadyne .74	108	20	16¾	19½+2½
Std Microsystm	25	7⅛	7	7⅛+ ⅛
Std Register 1	46	18	16⅛	16¼— ⅜
Standun Inc 2	342	21½	18	19 —1⅜
Steak and Ale R	282	34	30¼	33 +3
Steak andBrew	92	15⅛	14	15⅛+1¼
Steak nShake .20	79	11¼	10⅛	11 + ¼
Sterling Comm	19	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
Sterner Lightng	126	8	6½	6½— ⅝
Stewart Info .63	32	11⅛	10¼	11⅛+1½
Stewrt Sandwich	63	14⅛	13	14⅛+1⅛
Storage Technol	384	23⅛	21¾	22¾+ ⅜

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Story Chemical	27	13⅝	13⅛	13½— ¼
Stratford Texas	53	7½	6⅞	6⅞— ⅝
SugardaleFd .16	27	5	4¾	4⅞+ ⅛
Summer&Co .30r	29	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛+ ¼
Sunlite Oil Ltd	159	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞+ ⅜
Sunset Ind	54	4½	4¼	4¼— ¼
SunshineJr Strg	41	7½	7½	7½
Super Dir Strs	12	4½	4	4⅛+ ⅛
SuperiorEl .23r	702	12⅞	11¼	12⅞+1⅝
Superior Equity	18	2	2	2
Supradur .20	33	4¼	4	4¼
Supreme Eq	207	23¾	17	23½+6⅛
Swedlow Inc	176	40¼	37½	38¼—1¾
SynerconCp .30r	36	11⅞	11¾	11¾
Syracuse China	59	6¼	5⅜	6¼+ ⅜
Systems Capital	291	9½	7⅞	8¼+1 d
SzaboFoodSvc	146	6¾	5⅜	6⅛— ⅜
TDA Ind	522	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
TIME DC .60	1347	9	8½	9 + ⅜
TIME DC pf.72	31	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜+ ⅞
TMC Mtg Inv	298	21	20⅛	20⅞— ⅛
Taco Bell	65	14¼	13½	14 + ¼
Tally Corp	850	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞— ⅛
Tampaxinc 1.08	553	122½	119¼	120¼+ ⅜
Tassaway Inc	255	1⅛	1	1⅛+ ⅛
Taylor Rent .12	31	22	20½	20½—1½
TaylorWine .50	453	53⅛	51⅝	52¼+ ⅞
Tees Resrch	46	2	1⅝	1⅝— ⅜
Telco Mktg Svcs	7	19	18⅛	19
Tele Comunicat	235	12	10⅞	11 + ¼
Telecom s	92	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝— ⅛
Telecommun Ind	92	5¾	4¾	5¾+ ⅞
Telecredit Inc	59	3½	3⅜	3⅜
TelUtilWash s	689	11¼	7½	11¼+3¾
Telerent Lea .07	51	5⅛	5	5⅛+ ⅛
Teltronics Svcs	206	9½	9½	9½
TenArkFurn Wld	27	4⅜	4½	4⅜
Tenneco Offshre	1642	6⅝	4½	6 +1½
Terminal Equip	107	7⅝	6¼	7⅛+1
Terra Resources	44	5	4⅝	5 + ¼
TexFstMtg 1.68e	55	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+ ¼
Taxint Airl	42	4⅛	3¾	4 + ¼
Texscan Corp	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼+ ¼
Textonelnc s	15	5¼	5	5¼
Thetford Corp	142	12¾	10½	12¼+2
Tia Maria	85	4¼	3¾	3¾— ⅝
Tiburon Vintner	238	16⅞	13	15 +2
Tiffany&Co .26	150	7½	7	7⅛— ⅜
Tiffanyind .06r	100	8	7½	7¾— ¼
Tipperary Corp	115	3⅝	3¼	3¼
Titan Group	220	2	1⅞	1⅞
Tocom Inc	89	9	7⅛	8⅞+1⅝
Tony Lama Co	83	6¼	5¾	5⅞— ⅜
Topsys Intl	61	1⅞	1¾	1¾
Toscany Imports	31	7¾	7	7¾+ ⅜
Towle Mfg .60	82	11½	10	11½+ ¼
Tracor Inc	190	7	6⅝	6⅞— ⅜
TransIncShr .46e	80	24⅝	24	24⅝+ ⅜
Trans Coast Inv	56	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛
Tran [illegible] Fin .20e	65	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+ ⅜
TranscnGas 1.12	478	15½	15⅛	15½+ ⅛
Transcontl Oil	26	3⅝	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛
Transocean Oil	647	19½	17¾	19¼+1⅝
Transport Pool	415	8⅞	7¾	8¼+ ⅜
Travel Equip s	17	5⅞	5½	5½— ⅜
TriChem Inc	37	14¼	13¼	14¼+ ¾
TriSouMtgInv wt	127	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞— ⅛
Triangle Corp	212	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+ ⅛
Trilon O&G	258	3½	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
TropixTogs s	32	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+ ¼
TrustMtge Cp	68	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+ ⅛
Tymshare Inc	79	7¾	7½	7¾+ ¼
Tyson Foods	41	12½	12¼	12½+ ¼
UA Col Cblvsn	23	11	10¼	10⅞+ ⅝
UB Finl .45	48	17¾	17½	17⅞+ ⅛
USF Invest 2.58e	701	26¼	23¼	25⅝+2
USF Investrs wt	261	2⅝	2⅛	2½+ ⅜
USF Investrs un	108	28½	25¼	27⅜+2¼
Ultrasonic Sys	97	4½	4¼	4½+ ¼
Under Sea Ind	158	8	7¼	7¾
UniCapital .12	277	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞+ ⅞
UnicareHlth Svc	318	2⅝	2	2½+ ½
Unifi Inc	101	7	6⅝	7 + ⅛
Unimet Corp s	48	5	4⅞	4⅞+ ⅛
UnionSpMch .45e	55	20	19¾	20
Unit ArtThea .16	22	6½	6¼	6½
Unit Commun	20	4½	4	4½+ ⅛
US Banknote .30	48	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+ ⅛
US TruckLin .54	117	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+ ⅝
Univ Foods 1	76	16½	16¼	16¼— ⅛
Univ Gas&Oil	51	8½	7¼	8½+1¼
Univ Instrum	68	20¼	20	20
Univ Mob Svcs	45	9⅛	8½	8½— ½
UnivSecur Inst	69	5	3⅞	5 +1
Vacco Indust	22	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	79	13	13	13
Vail Assoc	60	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+ ⅛
Valley Forge Cp	106	6⅝	4½	5⅞— ½
VanDyk Resrch	229	25¼	22½	23¾+7
VanDyke Res wt	162	5	3⅞	4½+ ¾
VanShaack .26	104	11¾	10½	11¾+1¼
VanceSander .40	57	6½	6⅛	6⅝+ ⅛
VanWyck Int	7	6½	5⅞	6½+ ⅝
Varisystems Cp	45	4½	3¾	4 + ¼
VaughnJack .04e	18	14¼	14	14¼+ ¼
Velcro Ind .40	171	9⅛	8⅞	9½+ ⅝
Ve oBind Inc	133	10	8¾	10 +1
VentronCp .40	44	18¼	18	18
Victoria Stations	219	19	17	18 +1
Video Sys	53	6⅝	6	6 — ½
VindaleCp .05h	56	5⅞	5½	5⅞+ ⅜
Va Intl	44	25¾	22¼	25¼+3¼
Visual Sciences	146	11⅛	9	10⅛—1
Volume Shoe .26	174	17½	17¼	17⅜+ ⅛
WD Forty	351	24⅝	20½	23⅛+3⅛
Wagner Mining	24	8⅝	8½	8⅝
Waitt & Bond	107	3⅛	1⅞	3⅛+1⅜
Walbro Cp .10e	16	8	7⅜	7⅜
Walker Scot .10e	24	4⅝	4¼	4½+ ¼
Wangco Inc	75	10⅝	10½	10½— ¼
Wash Homes	10	4⅝	4¼	4½+ ¼
WashNGas 1.04	102	14	13⅝	14 + ⅜
Waste Mngemnt	359	39⅞	38⅝	39 — ¼
Waste Resources	35	6¼	6	6 — ¼
Wavetek .3	29	11¼	10⅞	11¼
Waxmanlnd .03e	14	11¼	11¼	11¼
Webb Resrcs	26	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Weco Developmt	133	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Weeden Co .40a	99	10¼	9½	9½— ⅝
Weight Watch	320	24¼	21¼	23½+2¼
WellingtMg 1.10a	47	17⅛	16⅞	17 + ⅛
WellsFargM wt	303	1½	1⅛	1⅜+ ⅛
West Co .08	28	13½	12½	13½+1
Westchestr Cp	130	5½	4¼	4¼—1
Westcoast Pet Lt	98	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Wstn Co No Am	383	18⅛	16¼	16⅞+ ⅛
Westn Crude Oil	47	5	4⅞	4⅞+ ⅛
Westn Digital	54	12	12	12
Westn Gear	81	5⅜	5⅛	5½+ ⅜
WnMtgInv 1.74e	85	8	7⅞	8 + ⅛
WnPublish .60b	267	18⅞	17¼	18⅝+ ⅝
WestmrdCoal .30	418	23⅛	20⅛	21⅞+1⅛

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

PARIS

Important English-Language Publication seeks bright, young self-starting

ADVERTISING SALESMAN

to be responsible for Advertising Space Sales in France and Belgium.

Must be rapidly available and totally bilingual (French-English). Nationality unimportant. Experience in advertising sales and/or a proven record of successful selling would be an asset, but personal organization, drive, responsibility, and a flair for finding and closing new business are a necessity for this position.

Send resumé and photo, with salary requirements, immediately to:

Box D 3,742, Herald, Paris.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Pac GE 2⅞s80	1	74½	74½	74½	
PacGTran 8s90	4	101	100⅝	101	
PacNwTel 8⅞s	50	108¾	107¾	108¼	+ ½
Pac SwA 6s87	73	76¼	76	76¼	+⅛
PacT&T 9⅞s6	272	109¾	108	109	+1
PacT&T 8¾s	99	108¾	107⅞	108⅜	— ¼
Pac T&T 8.65s	82	108⅜	107¼	108¼	+ ⅛
Pac T&T 7.80s	141	103⅛	101	103	+1
PacT&T 7¾s	152	98½	96½	97	+ ⅝
PacT&T 6⅝s79	35	98	97¼	97¼	— ¼
PacT&T 4⅝s88	23	72½	71¼	72½	
PacT&T 3⅛s81	3	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	+1½
PacT&T 3⅛s78	28	83⅞	81	83⅞	+ ¾
PacT&T 3⅛s87	44	62	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
PacT&T 2⅞s86	20	61½	61	61	— ⅝
PacT&T 2⅝s85	3	62¼	62¼	62¼	—1¾
PAA 11¼g86	287	108¼	107¼	108¼	+ ¼
PAA 11⅛s86	301	107⅞	106	107⅛	+1⅜
PAA cv7½s98	1681	103¾	101	102¾	+1¾
PAA cv 5¼s89	534	63	60½	62¾	+1¾
PAA cv 4⅞s79	14	140¼	135	140	+5
PAA cv 4½s84	522	91	83	90	+7⅞
PAA cv 4½s86	650	55	51½	53½	+1½
Paprcft 5¼s94	35	71⅛	71	71½	+ ½
viPennC 6½s93f	12	46⅞	46	46	— ½
Pen Dix cv5s82	67	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	+ ⅛
Penney 8⅞s95	13	111½	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅞
Penney 5⅞s87	47	81¼	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅞
Penney 4½s84	25	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅞
Penna Co 9s94	35	100	98	99	+1
Pen PwLt 3s75	13	92	89¾	92	+2½
viPa RR 4¼s81f	186	12⅞	10⅞	11¼	
viPa RR 4¼s84f	16	12	11	11¼	+ ⅝
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	4	9	9	9	+ ¼
Pennwlt 9¼s95	5	108½	106½	108½	— ½
Pennzoil 8⅞s76	50	102	101⅛	101⅛	— ¼
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	38	102⅞	102	102⅞	+ ⅞
Pennzoil 7½s88	75	95¼	94⅝	95	
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	54	94	93	94	+1
Pennzoil 5¼s96	112	90	87	90	+2½
Pepsico 4¾s96	73	137½	134	134	—3
Per Mar 3⅛s80	10	77⅝	77½	77⅝	+ ⅝
Pet Inc 8s91	2	101½	101½	101½	—1½
PfizerInc 4s97	253	107¼	103¼	106½	+2½
PhelpsD 7⅝s78	12	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅝
Phil BW 4¼s77	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	—1¾
Phila El 9s95	36	110	109½	109½	—1½
Phila El 8½s76	7	104½	103½	104½	+ ½
Phila El 8¼s96	34	106¼	103⅞	106¼	+3¼
Phila El 8s75	15	102½	101⅛	101½	— ½
PhilEl 7¾s2000	20	103	101½	101½	— ½
Phila El 7¼s98	32	101	100⅜	100⅞	+ ⅞
PhilaEl 7⅛s99	152	100¾	99¼	100⅜	+1⅛
PhilEl 7⅝s2001	22	98⅞	98½	98¾	+ ¼
Phila El 6⅛s93	111	90	88½	88½	+ ¼
Phila El 6⅛s97	30	83	83	83	— ½
Phila El 5s89	28	78⅝	77	78⅝	+1⅝
Phila El 4⅝s87	45	74½	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅜
Phila El 4⅝s86	26	73	72	72	—1
Phila El 3⅛s88	53	67¾	66½	67¾	+ ⅝
Phila El 3¼s82	13	73	73	73	— ¼
Phila El 3⅛s83	3	67⅞	67½	67½	— ⅜
Phila El 3⅛s85	1	66	66	66	+ ½
Phila El 2¾s81	5	71	70¼	70¼	— ⅜
PhilMor 6⅛s93	40	92	91	91	
Philip In 10s77	31	104½	103	104½	+ ½
PhilIP 7⅝s2001	25	103	101	103	+ ¼
Pillsby 5⅞s86	5	84	84	84	+1
Pillsby 4⅛s89	38	97	93	93½	—4⅛
PionNG 9⅛s75	77	102¼	101	102	—3
PCC&SL 5s75	6	20	20	20	
Pittston 4s97	70	59½	58	58½	+1½
PotEl 9½s2005	42	113	111½	112¾	+1¼
PotEIP 7⅛s07	5	102	102	102	+2
PPG Ind 9s95	30	112	107	107	—5½
ProctG 7s2002	53	108	98½	100	+2¼
Proct G 3⅞s81	10	81	80½	80½	— ½
PubSvCol 8⅝s	7	110	110	110	—1½
PubSvCol 7⅛s	6	100	100	100	— ½
Pub SvCol 7¼s	28	96	95	95½	—1½
PubSEG 9s95	96	109½	108¼	109½	+ ¾
PubSEG 4⅝s77	17	91	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
PubSvIn 8¼s74	50	100½	100 11-32	100½	— ⅝
PubSIn 7⅝s2001	47	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
Pullman 5⅞s97	14	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅛
Pullm Tr 10s85	20	113⅞	112⅝	113⅞	+1⅛
PullmTr 8¾s85	10	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	
Purex cv4⅞s94	35	75½	74⅞	75	+ ¾
Quak St O 9s95	3	111	111	111	— ¾
RCA 9¼s90	5	112	112	112	—1
RCA 9s75	97	105	103	105	+⅞
RCA cv 4½s92	338	75½	74	74	
Ramada 8s95	4	199	199	199	—1
Ramada 5s96	68	106	102	106	+2
RapAm 7½s85	298	82½	81½	82	+ ⅝
RapAm69 7s94	307	71½	70	71	+ ½
RapAm72 7s94	245	71½	70¼	71⅛	+ ⅞
RapidAm 6s88	1072	64½	63¼	64¼	+ ½
Ray M 10⅞s75	181	105	104⅛	105	+1⅛
viReadg 3⅛s95f	20	13⅞	13	13½	+1
RdgBat 5⅛s88	31	101	98⅛	98⅛	—2⅝
Reeves Br 4s91	21	77	76	76	
RepMtg 7¼s90	17	96	95⅝	96	
Rep Stl 8.90s95	12	107½	107	107½	+ ½
Rever cv5½s92	30	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅛
Reyind 7⅞s2001	50	98⅞	98½	98⅝	— ⅝
ReyM cv4½s91	124	62½	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	73	101½	100¼	100⅝	— ⅝
Rey Tob 7⅝s94	5	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
Reyn Tob 7s89	17	92½	91	92½	—1⅜
Rheingd 6½s94	86	79½	78½	78½	—1
RochTel 4⅝s94	12	119⅝	119¼	119¼	+ ¼
Rockint 7.3s77	155	99⅝	98⅝	99½	+1⅛
Rockint 5⅛s91	1	79	79	79	
Rockint 4⅛s91	64	70¼	69	70⅛	+1⅛
Rockwel 8⅞s95	17	105⅛	104	104	—1
Rohr cv 5¼s86	13	90	88½	90	+2½
RyderS 11½s90	36	118	116	117	+ ½
St Law Ad 6s96	6	46½	45½	45½	—1
St Law Ad 5s96	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+1⅝
SLSF 5s2006f	11	60⅞	58⅛	58½	+ ½
StLouSF 4s97	12	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
StRegisP 4⅞s97	77	97	95½	97	+1½
Sanders cv5s92	10	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅜
SaFeInd 6¼s98	194	95	92¾	95	+1½
Schlitz 7.20s96	11	99	98¾	99	+ ⅛
SCM Cp 9¼s90	24	107¼	105½	107⅛	+1⅛
SCM Cp 5⅝s87	8	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	
SCM cv 5⅛s88	78	70½	69½	70½	+ ¼
ScottP 8⅝s2000	25	108	108	108	+ ⅛
Seab AL 3s80	6	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
Sbd Fin 5¼s80	4	87	87	87	
Seagrm 7⅛s78	15	101⅞	101	101⅞	— ½
Searle 8.70s95	10	108⅛	108½	108½	— ⅝
Sears R 8⅝s95	64	110½	109	110¼	+1⅜
Sears R 8⅛s76	87	104¼	103	104	+1
Sears R 6⅝s93	65	92¼	91¾	92¼	+1⅛
Sears R 4⅝s83	197	85⅛	83	85⅛	+1⅝
SearsR Ac 5s82	69	84½	84¼	84¼	— ½
SearsAc 4⅝s77	8	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ¼
SeatrainL 6s94	195	58	53½	53½	—4½
SedcoM 7.15s92	5	98½	98½	98½	
ShellO 8½s2000	1	106½	106½	106½	—1
ShellO 7¼s2002	115	100½	99¼	99¼	+1⅝
ShellOl 5.30s92	26	81	79⅞	80½	+ ⅝
SherWm 6¼s95	15	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Signal 8.85s94	114	105	100	103⅝	+ ¼
Sinclair 4.60s88	31	77⅞	75¾	77⅞	+1⅞
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	10	128	124	126	+6⅜
Singer 8¼s76	21	102¼	101⅛	102	+ ¼
Sk'l Cp cv5s92	14	96⅛	95	96½	—4
Smith AO 10¼	3	116¼	116¼	116¼	+1⅝
Socony 4⅛s93	8	70	70	70	
Socony 2½s76	10	86¼	86¼	86¼	
Sol B cv4½s92	34	76⅛	75	75	
SoCnBTel 8⅛s	7	104½	104¼	104¼	—1⅛
SoCenBl 7⅝s07	26	98½	97⅞	98½	+ ½
SoCenBl 7⅝s12	20	98⅛	98	98⅛	+ ½
SoCenBel 6⅛s	3	100	100	100	+ ½
SoestBkg 4⅞s97	5	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
SoBell TT 9.05s	320	110¼	109⅛	110¼	+1⅛
SoBellTel 7.60s	143	101⅜	100	101⅜	+1¼
SoBell 7⅝s2010	209	99	98¼	98¾	+ ½
SoBellTel 7s78	69	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
SoBell TT 3s79	7	79¼	79¼	79¼	
So BellT 2¾s85	10	62⅝	61¾	61¾	— ⅝
SoCalEd 3⅛s80	27	77	76½	77	
SoCalGas 8.85s	81	108	106⅛	108	+1⅝
SoNGas 9⅛s76	60	107¼	104⅝	107¼	+1⅞
SoNGas 7.70s91	3	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
SoNEngT 8⅛s	50	104¼	104⅛	104¼	
Tenneco 8⅛s75	49	103	101⅞	102	— ⅛
Tenneco 8¼s91	10	103	103	103	+ ½
SoPac 4½s87	63	79⅛	78¼	78⅞	+ ⅛
S PacOr 4½s77	38	91	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅜
SouthRy 5s94	49	74⅝	72¼	74½	+2½
SoRyMem 5s96	1	69	69	69	+1
Sw BelTel 8⅛s	116	109¼	108	109¼	+1⅜
SwBellT 7¾s	111	104	101⅞	102	+ ½
SwBellT 7⅝s12	311	99½	97½	99¼	+1⅞
SwBellT 7s78	97	100¼	99½	100¼	+ ⅛
SwBellT 6⅞s	189	[illegible]	92⅝	94	+1⅛
SperryRd 8.20s	2	105	105	105	+1
Spiegel 5⅛s83	16	84	77⅛	77⅛	+ ¼
SpiegelInc 5s87	23	71½	70	71½	+2⅞
Sprague 4⅛s92	52	55½	54⅝	55	— ⅝
StBrand 6⅝s93	45	94	94	94	+5
Std Intl cv 5s87	10	108	108	108	+3
StdOilCal 7s96	207	98¼	97	97½	+ ¼
St O Cal 5⅝s92	55	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅞
St O Cal 4⅜s83	27	81¼	80	80	
Std OilInd 6s91	97	89½	87⅛	89	+1⅜
Std OilInd 4s98	7	88	86⅛	86⅛	—1⅛
StdOilInd 5s96	1812	128	120⅞	127½	+7
Std O In 4½s83	25	82	81	82	+ ⅛
StdO NJ 2⅝s74	6	95	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅝
StOOh 8⅛s2000	20	108½	108⅛	108⅛	— ¼
StOlOh 7.60s99	65	101	101	101	+ ½
St OlOh 4⅝s82	5	83	81½	83	+1
Std Packg 6s90	3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
StPkg cv5¼s90	46	59	58¼	58¼	— ⅝
StdPrud 6½s90	70	81	80½	80⅛	
Stauff cv4⅞s91	36	93	92	93	+ ⅜
Steven cv4s90	215	68	67⅛	68	+ ½
Storer cv4¼s86	19	73⅛	71⅝	72⅛	+ ¼
SuaveSh 5s97	4	70	69	69	— ⅛
SunOil 8½s2000	71	108¼	107	108¼	+1⅝
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	5	101½	101½	101½	
SunOil 7⅛s2002	100	98½	98	98½	+1½
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	5	75	75	75	+ ⅝
Sunbm 5½s92	84	81	80½	81	+1
Sundst cv5s93	63	66	64½	66	
Sunray 4⅛s87	35	75⅜	74⅝	75⅜	+ ⅜
Sunsh M 6½s89	53	94	93½	94	+ ¼
Survey Fd 5s84	7	84½	84½	84½	— ½
SutroMtg 6⅜s82	56	84	82¼	82½	—1½
SwiftCo 7⅝s78	69	100⅜	99⅜	99½	+ ⅛
Sybron 7½s94	10	99	99	99	— ⅛
Sybron 4½s87	35	85	84	84	+ ¾
Talcott 9⅛s76	98	105	102¼	103⅛	+1⅛
Talcott 5½s80	5	83½	83½	83½	
Talcott 5s79	18	79⅛	78	79⅛	+ ⅝
Talcot Ntl 6s94	149	71⅞	68⅝	69⅞	+1½
Talley 8⅛s97	7	98½	98½	98½	
Tappan 5½s94	65	78½	76½	78½	+ ½
Teledy 7⅞s94	136	98¾	98	98½	+ ¼
Teledyne 7s99	41	80	77	79⅞	—1⅛
Teledy 6½s92	2	84½	84½	84½	
Teledy 3½s92	50	55¼	53¼	55	+1⅝
Telex Cp 9s96	80	85	84	84	
Tennec 10¼s78	146	108⅝	106½	108⅝	+2⅛
Tenneco 7s93	55	90	88½	88½	—1
Tenneco 6¼s92	159	101	99½	100½	— ½
Tenneco 6s79	75	91¾	91½	91½	— ¼
TennV Au 9¼s	138	112⅞	112	112⅞	+ ⅝
TennV Au 8¾s	63	104¾	102¾	104½	— ½
TennV Au 8s74	58	101½	101	101	
TVA 7.40s97D	519	100⅛	98⅞	99⅞	+1⅛
TVA 7.40s97Dr	37	100	99¾	100	
TVA 7.35s97B	369	99⅜	97½	98⅞	+ ⅞
TVA 7.35s97C	484	99½	97⅞	98¾	+ ¾
TVA 7.35s97Cr	20	99½	99½	99½	
TenVA 7.35s98	123	99⅝	98½	98⅞	+ ⅝
TennVaAu 7¼s	8	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
TennVaAu 7s97	448	96½	94⅞	95⅞	+1⅛
Ter ASL 4s2019	2	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
TesoroP 5⅛s89	127	114⅝	112	114⅝	+4⅝
Texaco 7¾s2001	19	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+2¼
Texaco 5⅛s97	36	84⅛	82⅝	83⅝	+1
TexasCo 3⅛s83	25	73⅞	73½	73⅞	— ½
Texind 7⅛s92	12	91	87½	91	+3
TexfInd 4⅛s96	41	71	68¼	71	+2
Textron 8.60s75	24	102½	102	102	—1
TidwlM 5⅛s91	70	107½	104	107½	+6½
ToledoE 7½s02	4	99½	99½	99½	—1⅛
Trane cv4s92	41	92	90	92	
TWA 11s86	89	113⅛	112⅛	113⅛	+ ½
TWA 10s85	120	107⅝	106⅛	107⅝	+ ½
TWA 6½s78f	306	93⅛	90⅛	91⅝	+ ⅝
TWA cv5s94	703	91½	87	89	+3½
TWA cv4s92	300	64½	59⅛	63⅛	+3⅛
TranFin 7⅝s91	9	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
Travler 8.70s95	47	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+1⅞
TRWInc 8⅝s75	30	101½	101⅛	101⅛	+ ¼
TucsonGs 8⅛s	3	101½	101½	101½	—1
TylerCorp 5s93	47	75½	75	75⅛	— ⅝
UGI Cp 8⅛s75	7	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
UnCarb 5.30s97	113	80¼	77⅛	80¼	+3
UnComm 7⅞s97	4	100	100	100	
Union Cp 7s89	15	92	91⅛	91⅛	
Union Cp 6s88	4	70	70	70	—2½
Un OCal 8⅛s76	88	103	102⅛	102⅛	— ¼
Un OCal 6⅛s98	41	92⅛	91	92⅛	+1⅛
UnOCal 4⅞s86	5	79½	79½	79½	
UPacCp 4⅞s99	717	111½	103⅛	110½	+7
Un Pac 8⅛s85	10	109	109	109	
Un Pac 2⅞s76	35	88⅛	88	88⅛	+ ⅜
Un Pac 2½s91	5	52⅞	52½	52⅞	— ½
Uniroyl 5½s96	198	78	77	78	+ ½
Un AirLin 5s91	94	75	70⅛	75	+4⅛
Unit AL 4⅛s92	207	60½	57½	60⅛	+2⅛
UAirc cv5⅝s91	318	70⅛	69½	70½	+1⅞
UAirc cv4⅛s88	9	106	105	105½	—8⅛
UAirc cv4¼s92	174	61	59¾	60	+ ⅜
Un Brnd 6⅞s88	95	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛	+1
Un Brnd 5¼s94	314	62⅝	60	62	+2
UnGas Cp 5s80	5	87⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
UnGasC 4⅛s78	5	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+1⅛
UnGas P 10⅛s	5	112¼	112¼	112¼	+1¼
UnGasP 8⅝s89	36	102	100½	102	+1½
UnGasP 5⅝s82	13	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	—2⅞
UnGasP 5⅛s77	3	91	91	91	
UnGasP 5s78	15	89	89	89	— ¼
UnJerBk 7.95s	2	100	100	100	+1
UnMrch 9⅛s95	12	108	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
UnMrch cv4s90	91	70	68½	69½	
U Nucir cv5s88	38	63⅞	62	63⅞	+1⅞
US Gyp 4⅞s91	9	77	77	77	+2¼
US Home 5⅛s96	62	72	71	72	+1
US Leas 9⅛s74	27	102½	101	101⅛	—1½
US Leasg 7.65s	7	99½	99½	99½	—1
US Plywd 8s96	5	100½	100½	100½	— ½
US Stl 7⅛s2001	50	102⅞	102	102⅞	+1⅛
US Steel 4⅝s96	292	69⅛	68	68⅝	+ ¾
US Steel 4½s86	92	78½	77½	78	+ ¾
US Steel 4s83	37	78½	78⅛	78½	+ ⅜
Unit Ut 9⅛s75	32	103	102⅛	103	+ ⅛
UnitUtil cv5s93	74	81	80	80½	+ ¼
Unver Cpt 7⅛s	88	63½	62½	63	+ ⅜
UV Ind 5⅛s93	73	71⅞	71½	71½	+ ½
UV Ind 5⅝s95	39	62⅝	60¼	62⅝	+1⅞
Vanad 4⅛s76	5	87	87	87	
VerYNuc 9⅝s98	24	110¼	109½	109⅞	— ⅝
VerYNuc 8⅛s98	4	104¼	104¼	104¼	+1¼
VaElPw 3⅛s86	11	72½	71¾	72½	— ⅛
VaE Pw 3⅛s81	13	74½	73⅝	73⅝	— ½
VirgRy Inc6s08	28	77⅛	76¼	76⅛	+ ¼
Wabash 7⅛s77	13	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅝
Wabash 4⅛s91	2	56	56	56	
Wag El 6⅝s86	13	84⅛	83½	83½	— ½
Walgrn 5½s91	7	81½	81½	81½	— ¾
Wash G 8⅛s75	15	102	101⅜	102	⅞
WeanUn 5½s93	49	49⅛	48	48	—1½
Wean 5½s93-68	28	49⅛	47⅞	47⅞	—2½
WellsFar 7⅛s97	5	98½	98½	98⅛	— ⅜
WPenEl 3⅛s74	4	95	92½	92½	+ ½
vlWShr 4s2361f	51	11	10	11	+ ⅛
vlWShr 4s2361r	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
WnAir L 5⅛s93	79	96	94	95	+1½
WnAutoS 7.85s	50	100½	100⅛	100½	+ ½
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	5	106½	106⅛	106½	+ ½
Wn Elec 7½s96	11	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
WnUnCp 5⅛s97	374	70	68	69⅞	+4⅛
WnUnT 8.45s96	17	104	102	103⅛	+1⅜
WnUnTel 6⅛s89	5	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ ⅝
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	12	77¼	77	77¼	+ ¼
WnUn Tel 5s92	26	72	72	72	
WestgCre 7.40s	52	100	99½	99½	—2½
WestgCre 7.20s	18	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ½
WestgEl 8⅝s95	37	110	107⅛	110	+3½
WestgEl 5⅛s92	14	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
Weyrh 8⅛s2000	30	108	105½	107	
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	10	103	103	103	— ½
Weyerh 7.65s94	10	100½	100½	1½	
Weyerh 5.2s91	2	80	80	80	
Wheel S 3⅛s75	5	90	90	90	+ ¼
WhiteCn 5½s92	48	84⅛	83½	84¼	+ ½
WhiteMt 6⅛s93	25	79	77⅛	77⅛	—1⅛
WhiteMt 5⅛s93	24	68	67	67	+1
Whittkr 10s88	101	102	101½	101½	— ½
Whittkr 9⅞s93	29	101	100⅛	100⅛	
Whittkr 4½s88	56	55½	54	55½	+1
Wickes Cp 6s92	12	83⅛	82⅝	83⅛	
Wickes 5⅛s94	59	68⅝	67⅛	68⅝	+1⅜
Will Ros 5⅛s89	16	87	86½	86½	— ½
WillRos 4½s92	25	83	83	83	—4⅛
Wms Cos 11s91	86	112	110¼	112	+1½
WmsCo 5.65s91	82	117½	114	117½	+5
WisCen 4⅛s92f	5	51¼	51¼	51¼	+4⅛
Wis Cen 4s2004	5	48	48	48	+ ½
WisEIP 2⅝s76		86⅛	86½	86½	+ ⅛
WitcoCh 4½s93	58	70	69½	70	
Woolwth 7⅞s96	12	100	98⅞	100	+1
Womet 5½s94	72	82	79	80	+1
Xerox cv6s95	820	181	168	176	+4
YngSh 10½s2000	30	113⅛	112	113	+1
YngSh 4½s90	8	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
ZapatCp 4¾s88	118	69	66½	69	+4
Zapata 4⅛s88	215	69	65	68⅛	+2
Zapata 4⅝s88C	112	68½	66⅝	68½	+2½
Zayre Cp 8s96	37	97	96	97	— ½
Zayre cv5⅛s94	106	77½	75	76½	+ ½
Zurn In 5⅝s94	24	86½	85½	85½	— ½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Aus 5½s82 Oct	3	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
Austr fn5⅛s80	15	89	88½	88½	
Austria 5⅛s73	1	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	+ ⅛
Brazil 8⅛s87	10	98⅛	98½	98½	— ½
Caldas 3s78	18	85	85	85	—9
Chile 3s93	4	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
Cuba 4⅛s77f	31	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
Finland 7s77	1	99½	99½	99½	+2⅝
ItalPUt 3s77	2	98	98	98	
ItalRep 3s77	3	97½	97½	97½	— ¼
JapDv fn6½s80	2	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
Mexico 8⅛s97	39	97	96½	97	+ ½
Mexico 7s82	2	94	94	94	—1
Mexico 6⅞s81	5 5	94½	94½	94½	
Mexico 6⅝s78	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Mexico 6½s79	10	93	93	93	— ½
Mexico 6½s80	4	92	92	92	— ½
Mexico 6⅛s79	1	92	92	92	—1½
N Zea fn5⅛s76	3	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
Nippon fn6s77	4	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
Norway 5⅛s73	9	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅜
Norway 5⅛s78	18	95	95	95	+2½
Norw fn5⅛s78	8	95	94	95	
Poland 8s50xf	8	35	33	33	—2
Pol as 4½s63xf	10	29½	29½	29½	+1
Pol as4½s68f	14	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Poland 6s40xf	5	38	38	38	+13
PolAs 4s 58xf	15	29½	28¾	29½	+1
QuebecPr 8s78	4	101	101	101	—2½
Tokyo 6s80	30	95	95	95	
Venezla 6⅛s80	7	97	97	97	—3⅛
Wars 4½s58xf	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+1⅛

ADVERTISEMENT

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ

At its meeting of March 27, the Board of Directors approved the accounts for the fiscal 1972 year, showing a net profit of Fr. 197.2 million, including Fr. 100.15 million which will be allocated to the special reserve for long-term capital gains.

The payment of a dividend of Fr. 13.50, to which will be added a fiscal credit of Fr. 6.75 already paid to the Treasury, making a total dividend of Fr. 20.25, will be proposed to the shareholders who will be convened for an Ordinary General Assembly on Tuesday, May 22, 1973.

This distribution will apply to a number of shares increased from 5,443,103 to 6,828,987, following the absorption of the UNION FINANCIERE ET MINIERE which took place in May 1972.

It is recalled that the net dividend distributed for the 1971 financial year amounted to Fr. 12.50 plus a fiscal credit of Fr. 6.25.

BEARER SHARES OF

CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A.

We buy at U.S. $1.02
We sell at U.S. $1.16

Universal Venture Capital S.A.

c/o Box 4634, Beirut, Lebanon.
Prices valid until April 16, 1973.

These Notes have not been and are not being offered to the public. This advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

NEW ISSUE — April 2, 1973

$16,644,450

Notes Due December 23, 1983

Iberia, Líneas Aéreas de España, S.A.

Lessee

Arrangements were made through the undersigned for the direct placement of these Notes, representing 80% of the cost of two aircraft which the Lessee is leasing for thirteen years.

The First Boston Corporation

Investment Securities

NEW YORK · BOSTON · CHICAGO · CLEVELAND
LONDON · LOS ANGELES · MELBOURNE · MONTREAL*
PHILADELPHIA · PITTSBURGH · SAN FRANCISCO · TOKYO · ZURICH

*First Boston (Canada) Limited

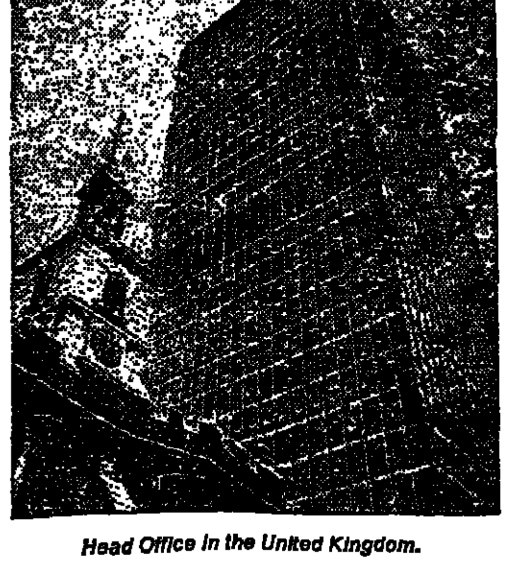
CU Assurance

Commercial Union

one of the largest insurance groups in the world

reports record results for 1972

	1972	1971	1970
Earnings per Share	13·06p	12·10p	10·31p
Dividend per Share	8·65p	8·25p	7·63p
Total Investments *(Including Life)*	£1,768.8 million	£1,462.0 million	£1,177.3 million
Premiums, less reinsurance *(Excluding Life)*	£567.2 million	£467.8 million	£389.5 million



Head Office in the United Kingdom.

Commercial Union Assurance established throughout Western Europe.

Operating companies in:
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland

CONVERTFUND INTERNATIONAL S.A.

Notice is hereby given to holders of class A shares of CONVERTFUND INTERNATIONAL S.A., that on or after April 4, 1973, payment of a dividend of U.S. $0.65 per share will be made against tender of coupon No. 4 with one of the following paying agencies:

—The main office of KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE in Luxembourg,
—BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO in Rome,
—CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE in Paris,
—WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE in Düsseldorf,
—*The corporate trust office of MORGAN GUARANTY* TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in New York City.

As a result of this distribution from April 4, 1973, the net asset value of A shares will reflect the decreased proportion of the Fund's net assets allocable to A shares as described in the offering prospectus.

CONVERTFUND INTERNATIONAL S.A.
37 Rue Notre-Dame,
LUXEMBOURG-CITY,
(Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg).

KLEINWORT BENSON (JAPAN) FUND S.A.

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

NOTICE OF MEETING

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on April 11th 1973 at 16.00 o'clock p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda.

AGENDA

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of December 31st 1972.
3. Approval of a distribution for the year ended 31st December 1972.
4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
6. Miscellaneous.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and these resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12	2	7	7½	
AmBkrInsFla .20	27	13½	13¾	
ABkrLfFla .20b	15	27½	29½	—1
AmFamilyLfe s	21	17⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
AmFidelLfe .08r	44	18½	19½	
AmFndrsLf .10b	2	15	15¾	
Am Guarnty Fin	73	5⅛	5⅞	
AmHeritagLf .26	7	27⅛	27⅞	
Am Income Life	260	14½	15⅛	
AmIntlGrp .26	60	75½	76	—1½
AmIntlRein .15h	96	67	68	+1½
AmIntGrp pf 2	2	225½	230½	—4½
AmInvLfe s		3	3½	
AmNatlFinl .38	38	9⅛	10¼	
AmPioneer Cp	220	4⅛	5⅛	
Am Reinsur 1.08	16	40⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
Am Reserve .20	59	22⅛	23¼	— ¼
AmStatesLf .05e	235	14	14⅝	
AmUndrwrs .20e	8	18	19	— ½
AssocMadis .05r	259	8⅛	9	
BMA Corp .45e	245	23½	24	
BnkrsSecLf .20	10	14	14⅛	
BeneficNat Cp	3	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
BenefStdA .40	13	9⅛	9⅞	— ⅛
BenefStdB .40	4	9⅛	9⅝	
CalifWnSta .48a	4	19	20	
CaroCasual .10e		3⅛	4⅛	
CentennlCp .20e	52	58	53⅝	—2
ChaseNat Life	1	11	12	
ChesapkeLf A		7	7½	
ChesapkeLf B		6½	7	— ⅛
Chubb Corp 1.72	119	49½	50	—1⅛
CoastStsCp .25e	14	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
College Univ	12	17½	18	
ColonLf&Ac .32	—	62	64	
Columbia Fair	7	3½	4	
Combine Ins .40a	462	13½	13⅞	— ⅜
ConnGenIns .90	84	50⅛	50⅝	
ConsumNat Corp		8⅛	8½	
ContAmLfe 1.12	6	17½	18½	+ ½
CottonStateLf s	30	10	10½	+ ¾
Criterion Ins .20	2	66	68	
Criterion Ins un		88½	91½	
Criterion Ins wt	2	24	25	
CrownLfeIns .90		63½	65½	
Crum&Forst 1.32	128	29	29½	—1⅛
CrumFor pf2.40	234	92	96	—3
DurhamLife .64		30⅛	31½	
ERC Corp .52	30	44⅛	45⅛	
EducatExec .10	95	32½	34½	— ½
EldoradoGen s	17	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
EmpFirMar .10e	11	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
Empire Gen	60	4	4⅛	— ⅛
EmployrCas .80a	7	35⅛	36⅛	
EquitLfeIowa .30	11	21	21¾	— ½
EquitLfWash .36	2	21½	22¼	— ¼
Excelsior NY .54		17½	18½	
Family Life	6	13⅛	13⅞	
FarmNewWL .12	9	42	64	
Farmers Grp .76	16	53½	54½	— ⅜
FidelCpVa .20	412	9⅛	9¼	—1
FidelUnLfe .40e	64	26¼	26½	— ¼
FstAmFin .20	1	17⅛	18⅛	
FstColonyLfe .24	33	9	9½	
FstExecutive Cp	1	11¼	12¼	— ¼
FstFederLf .32a		14	17	
FstMtg NoCaro	95	22½	23½	— ¼
First United Inc	20	3⅛	3½	
FoundatnFinl Cp	25	2¼	2½	
Founders Finl	5	3¼	3½	
Franklin Lfe .52	207	26⅛	26½	— ⅜
GL Enterprises	59	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
Gen Reinsur .60	8	441	446	
GeoWashCp .12	6	12	12½	
GlobeLfeAcc .07r	5	19½	20	
Govt Empl n.64a	318	48⅛	48¾	—1
GovtEmplyIn wt	5	37	38	— ¼
GovtEmplLf .24b	6	61½	62½	+ ⅛
GtComwlth Lf	10	4⅛	5	— ⅛
GtEastn Mgmt	2	2⅛	2⅞	
Gt Equity Finl		16	16¾	
Gt Southn Cp .36	14	18⅛	18¾	
GtWestnLf 2		74½	76½	
GuarantyN Denv	4	6¾	7½	
Hamilton Intl	152	2⅞	3⅛	
HamiltonNat Lf	263	3¼	4¼	
HanoverIns 1	7	44⅛	45⅛	— ¼
HartfStmBlr 1.56	6	46	48	— ½
Home Benef .74	5	38½	39⅛	+ ¼
HomeSecurLf .50	1	20	21½	
HoraceMan .07e	34	11½	12½	—1½
IndepLibty Lfe	26	7⅛	7⅞	
IndepLfeAcc .88	51	52⅛	53⅛	— ⅜
IndianaGrp .34	6	7½	20⅛	— ⅜
Integon Cp .24	27	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
Interfinci .20	14	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Intl Holding	5	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
InterstateCp .28	98	21⅛	22¼	— ⅜
InvestGrnty Lfe	1	15¼	16⅛	
InvHeritKy .07e		6⅛	7¼	
Inv Ins Co Am .12		4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
JeffrsnNatLf .20	21	27	28	
KansCityLfe 2		68	71	+1
Kemperco Co .40	32	32	32½	— ½
KyCentLfe .18	43	7¼	7⅝	— ¼
LamarLfeCp .80		40½	42½	
LibrtyNatLf .38	66	44⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
Life Am Bost s	29	3⅛	3⅞	
LifeInsGa .40	6	20⅝	21½	— ⅛
LifeInv Inc	77	19	19⅝	—1
Life Penn Fin	75	4	4½	
Lifesurance Cp	1	3⅝	3⅞	
LincIncLf .40a	4	8½	9¼	— ⅛
La Sou Life	2	7⅛	7¾	
LoyalAm LfeIns	2	8⅞	9½	
ManchLfeCas s	18	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
Manhatt Lfe .32e		6⅞	7⅛	
MassGen Lfe		6½	7	
McMillenCp .08e		17½	19	
Mercury Gen .30	63	28	28⅝	— ¼
MidwNat Ohio		10½	11¼	
MidwstUnLf .49r	3	19⅛	19⅝	
ModrnAmLf .10e	2	4⅛	4⅞	
ModrnSecL .10e		2⅛	2⅞	
MonrchCap .64b	60	14⅛	14¾	
Monumntl Cp .54	31	48	49	
MotClAmIns .14	6	9⅛	10½	— ⅛
Mut SavLfe .30e	25	10⅛	11⅛	
NN Corp .80	47	27	28	— ½
NatlLife Fla	16	3⅛	3¾	+ ⅛
NatOldLine .20	64	7½	7⅞	— ¼
NatReserve Lfe		10⅞	11½	
NatSecurityInss	13	8	8½	
NatWestn Lf	18	6½	6¾	— ⅛
NationwdA .20e	49	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
NationwideLf .50	3	23⅜	24¼	— ⅜
Nbrth Cent	1	6⅞	7¼	
NoreastnIns .72		22	23	
NorNatLfe .12e		2½	2⅞	
NrwstNatLfe .37	31	26⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
Oh Casualty 1.04	25	39	39½	— ⅛
OldRepint .70	9	33½	34¼	
PacStd Life	12	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
Pasquaney Bay		4⅛	5¼	
PeerlessIns .48		10⅛	10¼	
Penn Life	431	5⅝	6	
Penn Life wt	3	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅞
PeopProtB .05h	24	5	6½	
PhilaLife .44b	53	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
PiedmtMan .14	6	8⅛	9⅛	
Preferred Risk	3	28	29½	
Pres Life	2	4⅞	5⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .42	21	15	15⅛	— ⅛
ProvLfe ND .23b		4⅛	10⅛	.....
ProvidLfeAcc 1	7	118	122	
Reliable Lfe .66	20	20	21	+ ⅛
RepNatLfe .25	104	12⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Safeco .90	23	47½	48	— ⅛
StPaulCos 1.28	199	82	83	—1½
Secur Am Life	5	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
SecurConn Lfe	4	21	23	
Security Cp 2b	18	45	48	— ½
SecLfe&Acc .32	17	12½	13	
Secur Life Ga	2	33	35	
SoCarolns .24	32	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
SouUnAla .15r	8	4⅛	5⅛	
SouthldFin .50	12	39⅛	40½	— ⅛
Soestrn Lfe .80	25	40⅛	40⅝	— ¼
SovereignCp .05h	16	11½	12	
Std LifeCp .07e	1	18	20	— ⅛
StdLifeIns .20b	259	8	8⅜	
StdSec Life	21	15½	16⅛	
Statesm Gr .15r	271	5⅛	6	
SunsetLfeIns s	327	23	24½	
SuretyFinl .05e	5	4½	4⅞	
ThomJeffLf .10e	10	4⅛	5⅛	
Time Hold .05e	2	27½	28⅛	
Transport Life	7	3⅞	4⅛	
Unac Intl	2	11	11¾	
Unicoa		16⅞	17⅛	
Unicom Ins rp	6	9	9½	— ⅛
UnitAmer Life	2	3⅛	3⅞	
Unit BenfB Lf 2b	241	200	215	
UnitFireCas .42e	3	18	20	
UnitFireIns .40e		10¾	11½	
UnitFoundrs Lf	7	2⅞	2⅞	
UnitHome Life	3	3⅞	4⅛	
UnitLibtyLf .20e	4	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
UnitSav Life		3⅛	3⅞	
UnitSvcsLfe .28e	26	24⅛	25⅛	—1
Variable Annut	20	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
Vico Corp	388	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
WashgtnNat .72	16	29	30	
WashNat pf2.50	222	34½	36	
WstnCas&Sur .48	21	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
WestnStaLf .17b		7⅛	7⅞	
Windsor Life		6⅛	7⅛	
WiscNatLfe .66		26	28	
WorldSvcLf .28r	9	20¼	21	
Zenith Nat Ins	24	9¼	10¼	— ⅛
Zenith United	1	4⅛	5	

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended March 31, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TalcottNat	1,768,400	17½	14¼	15	+1⅛
LittonInd	1,306,800	10½	8⅛	10½	+1⅜
EquityFdg	1,075,600	19½	14⅛	14⅛	—4⅞
ContOil	984,200	43⅛	35⅞	37⅞	—3
IntTelTel	778,100	45¼	42	43¼	—2¼
RCA	614,400	28½	26⅛	28⅛	—1⅛
Martin M	550,800	18⅛	16⅞	18⅛	+1⅞
AmTel&Tel	518,000	52	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
FranklinStr	507,600	22½	20½	20⅞	+5⅛
GulfOil	496,700	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ¾
Alexandrs	474,100	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
ExxonCp	434,900	95⅛	89⅛	94⅞	+4⅞
PhilipsPet	431,900	46⅞	41⅞	45⅛	+4
Kresge SS	401,100	41⅝	39⅛	39⅝	— ½
Chrysler	400,200	34⅞	31⅞	33⅞	+1⅛
TexacoInc	378,900	40	38⅛	38⅞	+1⅞
PizzaHut	359,500	19⅛	16⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
FedNatMtg	353,800	15⅞	13⅝	15⅛	+1½
PanAm	343,300	10⅞	9⅛	10⅛	+1
GenMotors	338,400	73¼	71¼	72¼	+1

Issues traded in: 1,968.
Advances: 1,322; declines: 539; unchanged: 314.
New highs: 36; lows: 465.

Volume

Last week	78,104,750 shares
Week ago	77,411,470 shares
Year ago	55,803,380 shares
1973	1,054,519,435 shares
1972	1,159,589,130 shares
1971	1,137,805,423 shares

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
April 5	6.25	5.39	5.47
April 12	6.10	5.50	5.58
April 19	6.04	5.52	5.61
April 20	5.80	5.44	5.53
April 26	6.03	5.57	5.67
April 30	5.94	5.57	5.67
May 3	6.14	5.88	5.93
May 10	6.21	5.97	6.09
May 17	6.39	6.09	6.22
May 24	6.34	6.16	6.22
May 31	6.33	6.15	6.23
June 7	6.36	6.24	6.40
June 28	6.40	6.32	6.51
June 30	6.44	6.28	6.47
June 5	6.46	6.38	6.47
July 12	6.47	6.29	6.49
July 19	6.51	6.33	6.54
July 26	6.54	6.40	6.62
July 31	6.58	6.38	6.61
Aug. 2	6.64	6.46	6.73
Aug. 9	6.68	6.50	6.75
Aug. 16	6.68	6.52	6.73
Aug. 23	6.71	6.57	6.84
Aug. 28	6.71	6.31	6.73
Aug. 30	6.71	6.57	6.85
Sept. 6	6.73	6.57	6.89
Sept. 13	6.75	6.65	6.85
Sept. 20	6.77	6.65	6.85
Sept. 25	6.70	6.48	6.78
Sept. 27	6.77	6.71	7.04
Oct. 23	6.53	6.33	6.63
Nov. 20	6.60	6.30	6.61
Dec. 18	6.61	6.31	6.61
Jan. 15, 1974	6.69	6.55	6.92
Feb. 15	6.72	6.62	7.02
W.I. Mar. 12	6.74	6.62	7.11
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	75.12	76.12	6.39
Bond '93-88, 4s	75.16	76.16	6.05

Over-Counter

(Continued from Page 9)

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Wetterau Fds .36	59	22¾	21¼	21¼	—1
White Shield	628	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ½
Whitney Fld Sfd	34	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ¼
Wien Cons Airl	105	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
Wiener Corp .21	46	12	12	12	
Willamette .50b	179	20½	20	20¼	+ ¼
WilsonFrght .24	47	7¼	7	7	
Wilson HJ	187	19⅝	18	18	— ⅝
Winston NK	25	8	7⅞	—8	+ ⅛
WinterPk Tel .48	97	36	35¼	36	+ ¼
WiscPwLt 1.40	108	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
WiscRlEst .90e	30	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
WolvPentrx .40a	34	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
WoodwLoth 1.18	41	25¼	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
Worthingnlnd .16	27	11¼	14⅛	15¼	+ ½
Wright WE .16	66	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅝
Xomox Corp	42	10¾	10½	10½	
Yell Frgt Sys .50	202	48¼	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
Ziegler Co .32	26	11	10½	10½	— ½
Zenith Funding	343	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
ZionsUtahBn .76	56	25	23¾	25⅛	+1½
Zwicker Elec	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Anglo Amer	189	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
Anglo Am Inv	362	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	+1¼
BlyvrzhtGM .29e	597	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Brilund Min Ltd	378	2⅞	2	2⅞	+ ⅜
BuffelsfnG .18e	206	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
DeBeersMin .16e	233	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Fiat Spa	—	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
FreeStGM 1.84e	736	16⅞	16	16⅛	+ ¼
FujiPhotF .19r	842	15½	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
GLC Graphic un	4	2¼	2	2	
Hitachi Ltd 1.34e	54	69¼	63½	69¾	+5¼
Honda Mot .50e	245	69⅛	66½	66½	—5
IDB Bkhld pf.58e	21	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
KansaiElP 1.40e	13	42	41¾	41⅛	—1⅛
KirinBrew .09e	813	17⅛	15	17⅛	+2⅝
KloofGold .25e	1006	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
NissanMot .14r	6	19⅛	19⅛	19½	— ⅜
OverseasInns SA	32	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
Philips Gloelpn	1910	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
PresB GM 1.15e	466	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
PresSteynG .28e	915	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	+1⅛
Rank Organistn	7827	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
StHelenaGM .97e	183	24¼	22⅞	24¼	+1½
Telef deMex .78e	137	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	— ¼
TokioMarF .77e	254	175	161	175	+14½
TokyoShibEl .56e	17	26⅞	25½	26⅞	+1
ToyotaMotor Ltd	76	25¾	23⅞	25¾	+2
VaalReefEx .57e	581	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
WelkomGM .33e	886	5	5	5	+ ⅛
WestDriefG 1.50e	281	34	32⅝	33⅝	+1⅛
WnDeepLev .75e	1026	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+1
WnHolding 2.56e	238	33	31¾	31½	+ ¼
ZambianAm .33e	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	— ¼

American Exchange

Week Ended March 31, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ChampHome	306,800	8⅞	7⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
BowmarIns	303,600	34¼	29	33⅛	+3⅛
TWA wt	256,900	22	18	20⅛	+3⅛
VetcoOffsh	211,900	23⅛	18⅞	22⅛	+4
InexcoOil	207,100	19½	17	19¼	+2¼
Teleprompt	192,500	27½	25½	26⅛	+1⅛
FamDolSt	124,900	12¼	11	11	— ⅛
Syntex	122,800	57½	53	54	—2
ActionInd	119,500	9⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Robintech	119,400	33½	28⅛	31⅛	+2⅛

Volume: 13,931,715 shares.
Year to date: 220,316,460 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,358.
Advances: 1,358; declines: 412; unchanged: 235.
New highs: 22; new lows: 319.

Market Averages

Week Ended March 31, 1973

Dow Jones	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	959.14	927.90	951.01	+28.30
20 Transp.	201.41	192.36	208.12	+10.91
15 Utils.	108.60	107.01	108.00	+ 1.49
65 Comb.	303.00	293.44	301.10	+ 9.96
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	112.71	109.84	111.52	+ 2.64

ADVERTISEMENT

ESSO STANDARD

Société Anonyme Française

At its meeting of March 23, 1973, the Board of Directors closed the accounts of the 1972 balance-sheet, which shows a net profit of Fr. 54.2 million, after depreciations of Fr. 188.7 million.

In 1971, the net profit totalled Fr. 68.7 million after depreciations of Fr. 154.5 million.

The reserve funds and the net profit realized in 1972 represent a "cash flow" of Fr. 235.2 million instead of Fr. 264.6 million for 1971.

At its next meeting of April 27, the Board of Directors will determine the amount of the dividend that will be proposed for distribution.

The shareholders' Ordinary General Assembly is scheduled for Thursday, June 21, 1973, at 10 a.m., at the head office, Esso Building, 6 Avenue Gambetta, Courbevoie (92); it will be followed by an Extraordinary General Meeting called to make a decision on the changing of the Company's name, which would become "Esso Société Anonyme Française" instead of "Esso Standard Société Anonyme Française."

ADVERTISEMENT

International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

Aer Lingus 81	98	99
Alfa Romeo 77	101	Bid
Bendix Intl. 79	102	103
Borg Warner 79	101	102
Celanese Int. 82	95¼	96⅛
Chevron Overs. 80	98	99
Citroën 82	94⅛	95⅛
Conoco 86	99½	100½
Continental Oil 86	101⅛	102⅛
Cyanamid 80	90½	91¼
De Beers 82	91⅛	92⅝
Esso 86	100¼	101¼
Ford Intl. 81	99½	100½
General Mills 86	99¼	100¼
Honda 81	100	101
Mitsubishi 73	99⅛	Bid
Mobil 86	96¼	97⅛
Nippon Electric 81	99⅛	Bid
N. Amer. Rockwell Int. 78	99⅛	Bid
Olivetti 85	107	108
Otis Elevator 85	101⅛	102⅛
Philip Morris 86	103½	104½
Procter & Gamble 82	96½	97½
Renault 87	95	96
Siemens Wets. Fin. 86	108	109
Sumitomo Chem. 79	99½	101

SHARES

ARD ....US$	6	6½
Holiday Trailer Lodges Int. US$	18½	19
Unibe Holdings S.A. ...S.Fr.	1420	1425
Satellite Systems Corp. US$	20	20½

For information regarding membership and/or listing contact:

International Stock Market
1, Eaton Square,
London S.W.1, England.
Telephone: 01-235-[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Japan Raises Discount Rate To Curb Liquidity, Inflation

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, April 1.—The Bank of Japan yesterday called an emergency meeting of its policy committee and announced that it would increase the discount rate three-quarters of 1 percent—the largest single increase in the rate in Japan's postwar history.

The new rate, 5 percent, will be applied beginning tomorrow, Tadashi Sasaki, president of the central bank, told newsmen.

He explained that skyrocketing wholesale and consumer prices had convinced the bank that a frontal attack must be launched on excessive liquidity to prevent an overheating of the economy.

The action, both a heavier and a quicker punch than experts had predicted, signaled the end of a loose-money policy implemented in October, 1970, first to combat a recession and later to ward off the dampening effects which had been expected from the first revaluation of the yen in 1971.

Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi announced that interest rates on savings deposits would be increased. Although a formal decision was not expected until later in April, the new rates were expected to return to the level where they had been until last July when the government lowered both the bank discount rate and interest paid on savings as part of the program designed to spur the domestic economy and promote imports.

Interest rates on one-year time deposits were expected to rise by one-half of 1 percent to the old standard of 5.75 percent.

The new bank discount rate of 5 percent would bring Japan into balance with West Germany but keep the central bank rate still lower than that in the United States (5.5 percent) and, therefore, would not stimulate an influx of foreign capital, Mr. Sasaki said.

He said that the central bank would also tighten its so-called "window guidance" controls on bank lending to require 16 percent less of an increase in loans in the April-to-June period than in the same three months last year. That measure was expected to curtail the movement of about $1.7 billion for the three-month period.

Mr. Sasaki did not mention it but Japan's banks have poured an extra $110.4 billion (at the current floating exchange rate of 265 yen to $1) into loans in the last two years—a liquidity increase averaging 24.9 percent, compared with 17.4 percent in the 11 years through 1970. Much of this extra capital, it is believed, has been used to finance a wave of speculation and hoarding in land, stocks and a host of commodities.

Mr. Sasaki said that banks holding common stocks would, in particular, be subjected to strict controls.

(The value of stock held by the nation's banks registered a whopping 40 percent increase in one year up to January, 1973, Bank of Japan statistics showed.)

The monetary action came after the premier's office announced Friday a one-month increase of 2.3 percent in Tokyo consumer prices. The March increase brought the index to a level 9 percent above the same month last year.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Economy Faces Crucial Test Period

(Continued from Page 9)

...nt of equilibrium in the trade ...lance is still some time off.

The United States' increasing ...pendence on imports of fuels ...d other materials seems to ...rtend larger, not smaller, im...rts. But the trade balance ...uld be helped somewhat if the ...ped-for reduction in this coun...'s rate of growth later this ...r diminishes some of the ...nand for imports.

Meanwhile, the stock and bond ...rkets scored strong gains last ...ek for reasons that were alter...tely technical and fundamental. Stock prices climbed sharply ...the first two sessions in what ...peared to be mainly a tech...al reaction to a two-month ...line that had taken the Dow ...es industrial average nearly ... points below the record high ...1,051.70 in January.

The rally could be attributed ...no significant news develop...nts. However, the market re...ved a fundamental shot in the ...n Thursday after it appeared ...t President Nixon would seek ...impose price controls on food, ...he did that night. The mar... settled back Friday to con...date its gains.

The Dow closed the week at ...01, up 28.30 points in the five ...ding sessions, for its strongest ...formance since rising 37.70 ...nts in the week ended last ...v. 3. However, trading volume ...raged a moderate 15.6 million ...ares a day, almost the same ...the 15.48 million averaged the ...vious week.

Talcott National ranked high ...the list of the week's most ...ive stocks, reacting first to the ...rs of a tender offer from ...ws at $17 a share and later to ...d that Michele Sindona, the ...lian financier, had been buy... Talcott in the open market. ...y week's end, he had accu...lated close to 50 percent of the ...illion Talcott shares outstand... and Loews was not comment... Talcott stock, meanwhile, ...bed up and down, finally clos... at 15, up 1 3/8 for the week, ...ile Loews, also heavily traded, ...shed at 31 5/8, down seven...hths for the week.

In the credit markets, interest ...es declined in the first broadly ...ed price recovery in more than ...month. New issues of tax-...mpt bonds attracted investors ...the big American Telephone ...Telegraph $500-million issue of ...ferred stock, priced to yield ...3 percent, sold out quickly and ...e to a premium.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9.)

object is to assure that the Eurofranc loans produce a zero impact on the nation's balance of payments and its reserves by requiring that the proceeds be converted into foreign currency.

As in the past, there will be a queue and the monthly total will be held to around 300 million francs—although this will be officially set next week.

Studies on Franc

Interest in Eurofranc loans reportedly continues to center in the Benelux states, Switzerland and Italy. Non-French bankers note that the cost of borrowing—cheaper than dollar issues—makes franc loans look attractive to corporate issuers. On the other hand, there is much uncertainty about what the 15-year foreign exchange risk is to a borrower without a natural income in French francs. Private economic studies have indicated the potential for the franc to become the strong currency of Europe in the next decade, implying it could become a candidate for revaluation in that time. On the other hand, the history of the franc has been otherwise and there are many doubting Thomases.

Nevertheless, there is a demand for currency diversification and French-franc issues last year equalled 10 percent of the total international bond market and constituted 20 percent of the issues denominated in European currencies, second to the deutsche mark, which held 45 percent of the latter category.

Luxembourg-franc issues are both the youngest and, not surprisingly, the smallest part of the market. The Norwegian city of Bergen has sold 500 million Luxembourg francs of bonds to a group of 10 banks, which will be offering them for resale this week. The 18-year bonds carry a 7 1/2 percent coupon and a subscription price of 99.

Although unusual, this type of operation removes any risk of public failure and assures investors in advance of the final terms. A similar system was used for the Teeside dollar issue a week ago.

Credit Is Factor

Managers of the Bergen issue explain the lower coupon, in comparison to the Denmark issue, by the relative credit standing of the two borrowers.

Also on offer is a 40-million-guilder issue for Bank Mees en Hope, carrying a 6 percent coupon and a subscription price of 99 1/2. The coupon is one-quarter of a point below last week's issue for Arbed, reflecting both the strength of the guilder and the negative interest that non-residents must pay to maintain their deposits in the Netherlands—a charge which is obviously making these interest-bearing guilder notes quite attractive.

Newfoundland is in the market, offering 100 million deutsche marks of 15-year bonds with an expected coupon of 6 1/2 percent.

In the secondary market, Luxembourg-franc issues were up about one-quarter of a percent for the week while French-franc bonds showed gains of about one-half of a percent.

Although a touch firmer on Friday, dollar straights were off about one-half of a percent for the week. "There were sellers, but no buyers," was the explanation of one trading house.

The RHM 8s were at 97 1/2, off one-half for the week; Michelin 7 1/2s were at 95 3/4, off one-half and Eurofima's 7 1/2s were at 97, down one-quarter. The European Investment Bank 7 1/4s, which created a bit of a stir when issued because there was only one, global, certificate for the entire issue and created speculation that it had been done to prop up the price of the bond, began trading last week for delivery of individual certificates. The bonds closed the week at 97 1/2, up from 97 1/4 in the previous week.

Following the strong gains in New York, convertible bond prices were up about 2 percent on the average.

According to Kredietbank Luxembourgeoise, the volume of new-issue business for the first quarter totaled the equivalent of $1.329 billion, with dollar issues accounting for 66 percent of the total—thanks to the record volume in January. European borrowers accounted for 65 percent of the volume, compared to a yearly average of 41 percent in 1972.

For the week, turnover in the secondary market fell. CEDEL reported handling transactions worth a nominal $204.1 million, down from $228 million in the week ended March 23. Euroclear's transactions totaled $204.3 million, down from $237.6 million.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account — DM Basis

. Africa 5¾-82	108	109
ustralia 8-86	108½	109½
assa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	95	96
avado 7-80	99½	100½
entrest 5¾-85	108½	109½
CA 6¾-75	100	101
CA 6¾-80	100	101
CA 7-84	100½	101½
CA 8-86	106½	107½
ECA 5¾-86	93	94
FE 6½-86	96½	97½
FE 7¼-78	101½	102½
FE 8½-79	107	108
ommunautes Urb. 8-86	105	106
redit Nat. 8-86	106	107
UF 7-78	100	—
UF 6¾-77	100	101
enmark (Kingd.) 8-86	106½	107½
.S.B. (Irl.) 8¾-88	106	107
scom 7-78	100½	101½
scom 8¼-86	106	107
scom 9¼-88	108	109
omento 5½-78	96	97
reater 5½-84	94	95
natran 6-78	98	99
anitoba 7-89	102	103
anitoba 9½-82	108½	109½
ancy 8-86	105	106
orges Kommunalb. 5½-83	96	97
orges Kommunalb. 7¼-86	105	106
orth Scot. 8-84	106	107
edernes 6-80	95	96
eed 6¾-83	97½	98½
acor 1 5¾-78	97	98
acor 2 5¾-78	96	97
acor 3 6¾-78	99	100
acor 4 6¾-77	99	100
.D.R. 8-86	106	107
NCF 7¾-86	105½	106½
atney 7-84	100¾	101¾
Saab 7¾-86	106	
Tenneco 7½-86	106	
Worldbank 6½-82	102¾	
Worldbank 6¾-87	103½	

Deutsche Marks (Average Price)

ustralia Oil 7-87	104¾
openhagen 6¼-87	92½
ourtaulds 6½-87	100¼
ourtaulds 7¾-87	105¾
aimler 8-85	111
Irc. Council 7¾-86	107¼
SCOM 6¼-87	95¾
urofima 6¼-87	99½
IB 7¼-83	107¾
inland 7-83	100½
ammersley 6¾-87	100¾
AD 6½-87	101½
CI 6½-82	101½
HD 6¾-87	102¼
LM 8½-85	110
ew Zealand 7-87	104
ntario Hydro 6½-87	100¾
ntario Hydro 7¼-88	106½
uebec 6¼-87	100½
uebec Hydro 6½-87	100½

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	101½	102½
Brazil 8-84	102½	103½
CECA 8-85	107	108
ENEL 7¼-86	104	105
Eurofima 7¾-81	103½	104½
Interfrigo 7½-86	103¼	104¼

*For trading in DM.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-78	102½	103¼
BASF 7½-87	98	99
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	99	100
EIB 7¾-81	100½	101½
Gervais Danone 5-87	102¾	103¾
Montreal 7½-87	96¾	97¾
New Zealand 7½-87	98	99
Oslo 7¼-87	97	98
Petrol BP 7-80	97	98
Quebec 7½-87	97	98
Renault 7½-87	97¼	98¼
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	98	99
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	97½	98½
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	100½	101½
World Bank 7½-87	97½	98½

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	99	100
EIB 7-86	101	102
Burmah 7-86	99¼	100¼
Cons. Eur. 7-87	98	99
Denmark 6¾-87	95¾	96¾
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	93½	94½
Finland 7-87	94½	95½
ISE 6½-87	94	95
Oslo 6¾-87	96	97
Reed 6¾-87	95½	96½
Slater 7¼-87	96	97

Guilders

ABN 6-79	101¼	102¼
Amro 7¼-80	106¼	107¼
BP 6-79	101½	102½
Euro 5¾-79	99	100
EIB 6-82	100¼	101¼
Gorett 6½-79	103¾	104¾
Michelin 6½-79	102½	103½
Philips 6-79	102	103
South Africa 7½-78	102	103
Sperry 6½-79	103¾	103¾
Standard Br. 6½-79	103	104
Thyssen 7½-76	104¾	105¾

Kredietlux Indices

	March 15	March 29
U.A.	107.3	109.5
D.M.	109.0	110.0
ECU	107.7	107.6
F.F.	108.3	108.8
F. Lux.	108.5	107.6

(Basis Dec. 31, 1970: 100)

8¼ = NORMAL INTERNATIONAL RATE OF INTEREST
6¾ = EXTRA PREMIUM TO COMBAT INFLATION

15% —Payment of net income! ASL Bonds are a conservative investment in pharmaceuticals, medicines, antibiotics and medicated feed, for human or veterinary consumption.

MANY —factories of the above mentioned products are our strength. Indirectly we help mankind. You put your dollars to work and give you financial independence before and after retirement, exempted from any charges, etc.

PRICES —If you could get hold of the household accounts your grandmother kept around at the beginning of the century you would find she paid about five cents for a loaf of bread or a quart of milk! ! ! ... It's a changing world!! ...

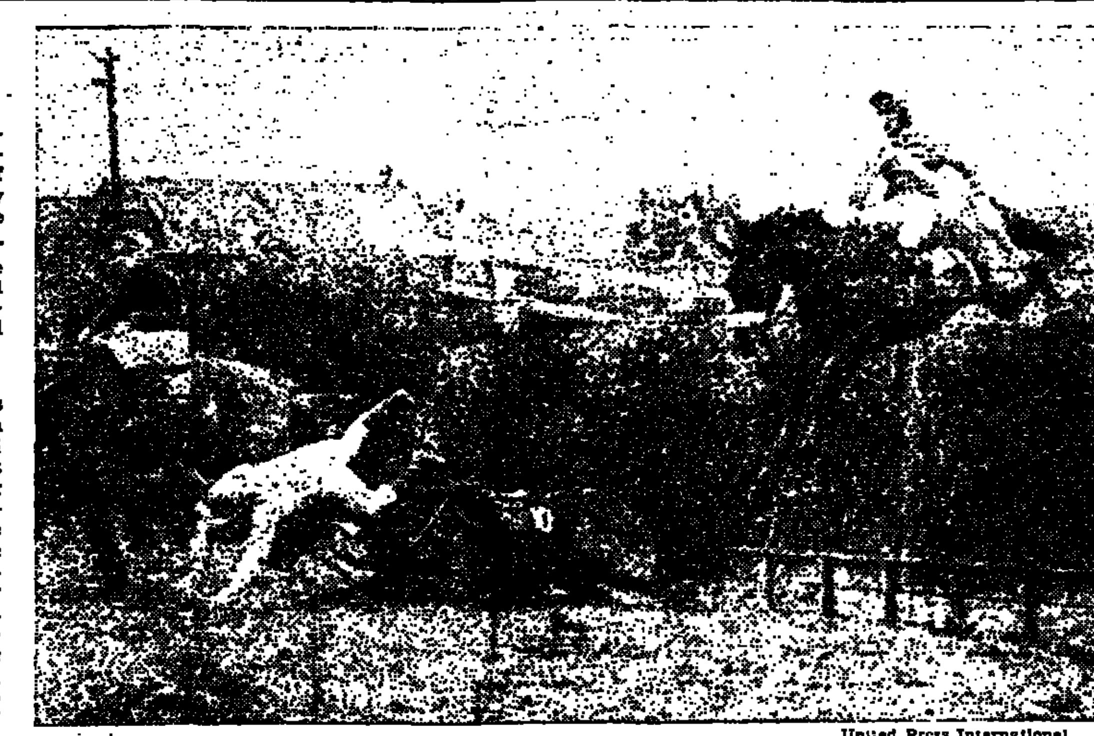
Today's young housewife must be prepared to pay at least six times what her grandmother did for the same staples. The increase may be expressed in cents in everyday items or in the several hundred dollars more needed to buy a new car. It is only the naive person who is surprised by rising prices; maybe by our interest too. Why not pay a higher interest? We would be happy to supply you with further details.

ASL (International) S.A./Inc./Ltd.
Liaison Office: ASL S.A./Inc./Ltd. Manufacturers of Antibiotics & Medicines
73 Baarerstrasse,
6300 ZUG,
Switzerland.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	45⅞	46⅞
Baystate Corporation	32⅝	33⅞
Cleveland Trust	88	89
Detroit Bank and Trust	49⅛	49⅝
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	42⅞	43⅞
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	23⅝	24⅝
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	31⅝	32⅞
Franklin Nat. Bank N.Y.	27⅝	28⅝
Girard Trust	52¼	53
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	55¾	56½
Ind. Val Bank & Trust Phil.	34¼	35¼
Lincoln First Banks	29⅛	30
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	48	48⅛
Nat. City Bank Cleveland	59½	60⅛
New England Merch. Boston	23⅛	23⅝
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	40⅛	40¾
Pitts Nat. Corporation	35⅝	38⅛
Prov. Nat. Corporation	34⅛	35
Secur. Pac. Corporation	26⅛	26⅝
Shawmut Ass. Boston	49¼	50
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	43¾	44¼
U.S. Trust New York	56	57
Unit. Va. Bankshares	40⅛	41
Virginia Nat. Bank	28⅛	29⅛



United Press International.

HAZARDOUS RIDING—Beggar's Way falls at Beecher's Brook during the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, while Green Plover, left, and Swan Shot stay on their feet.

Casper 2d-Round Leader as Elder Fades

GREENSBORO, S. C., April 1 (UPI).—Two-time Greater Greensboro Open winner Billy Casper, saying he was putting so well he was almost walking on air, had a round of seven birdies to take a one-stroke second-round lead Friday with a record-equaling total of 131.

Rain has caused the third round to be postponed twice. Rain yesterday forced officials to schedule two rounds today, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, but poor weather and wet conditions forced another postponement this morning.

If this afternoon's round is also called, 36 holes will be played tomorrow. The Masters is scheduled to start Thursday.

Casper is followed by Lou Graham, who also carded a seven-under round for the day and had a two-day total of 132. Sam Snead, 60, who has won eight times here, continued to come on strong and was tied with Doug Sanders for third place at 133. Snead had a 67 Friday and Sanders 68.

First round leader Lee Elder, who had started with a 64, soared to a one-over-par 72, all but erasing his last hope of becoming the first black golfer to qualify for the Masters. He would have to take the $42,000 first place here to compete at Augusta, Ga., next week. He trails by five strokes.

Casper's two-day total of 131 tied a two-round mark set by George Archer in 1967 and equaled by Arnold Palmer three years later.

"My feet were hardly touching the ground," Casper said. He added that he had just played his "best round in 200 years."

"I'm thinking well, driving well and putting well," he said.

Casper didn't have to worry about the Masters, as he automatically qualifies by virtue of winning at Augusta in 1970.

Chi Chi Rodriguez, Rod Funseth, Canada's George Knudson and Ken Still were clustered at 8-under 134, followed one stroke back by Butch Baird and Buddy Allin. Defending champion George Archer failed to make the cut with a 146 total after posting a 72 round Friday.

SECOND-ROUND LEADERS

Billy Casper	67-64—131
Lou Graham	68-64—132
Sam Snead	66-67—133
Doug Sanders	65-68—133
George Knudson	66-68—134
Rod Funseth	65-69—134
Ken Still	69-65—134
Chi Chi Rodriguez	68-66—134
Buddy Allin	68-67—135
Butch Baird	66-69—135
Bob Dickson	68-68—136
Mike Hill	68-68—136
Gay Brewer	68-68—136
John Lister	66-70—136
Martin Bohen	69-67—136
Lee Elder	64-72—136
Hubert Green	67-69—136
Leonard Thompson	68-69—137
Bert Yancey	66-71—137
Arnold Palmer	69-68—137
Lee Trevino	71-66—137
Mac McLendon	68-69—137
Jim Jamieson	67-70—137
Bobby Nichols	66-71—137
Jerry McGee	69-68—137
Don Bies	70-67—137

Player Out

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 1 (AP).—South African Gary Player, the 1961 champion and a two-time runner-up, notified Augusta National Golf Club officials Friday night that he won't be able to play in next week's Masters golf tournament.

Player, who has played in 16 Masters, is at his home in Johannesburg recovering from surgery.

Meanwhile, Jack Nicklaus was the first of the favorites to arrive at the famed course. The defending champion will be seeking an unprecedented fifth championship here.

Smith Defeats Laver in Final For 2d Consecutive Time

ST. LOUIS, April 1 (UPI).—Stan Smith broke service at love against top-seeded Rod Laver in the final game of the championship match today to win the $10,000 first prize of the Holton tennis classic, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

Smith's victory gave him a 2-2 record against the Australian in World Championship Tennis play this season and was his second victory over Laver in two weeks. Smith won last week at Atlanta, the two men have won six of the seven tournaments on the WCT A circuit so far this year.

In the final game of today's match before a near-sellout crowd at Kiel Auditorium, Smith returned a backhand just out of Laver's reach to win the first point, and Laver lost the next three points on a doublefault and two wide shots.

Despite the loss, Laver, with his second-place prize money of $5,000, still leads the WCT money list with $53,200. Smith is second with $51,300. The tour now moves to Munich.

Kodes in Final

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, April 1 (UPI).—Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia will have the opportunity today to become the first double winner of the season in the B circuit of the World Championship Tennis tour when he meets Tom Gorman of the United States in the finals of the $50,000 Rothman's international tournament.

The seventh-seeded Kodes moved into the finals with a 7-6, 2-6, 6-3 victory over Australian Ken Rosewall, who was sixth-seeded in the tournament. Gorman, a rookie on the WCT tour, and eleventh-seeded, gained the finals with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over fellow American Roscoe Tanner.

Miss Evert Wins

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI).—Chris Evert, 18, crushed West Germany's Katka Ebbinghaus with machine-like precision, 6-0, 6-4 in the $30,000 Lady Gotham tennis classic today to score her third pro triumph.

The victory, which was worth $8,000 to Miss Evert, enabled her to move to the lead of the United States Lawn Tennis Association's women's money list.

Pro Track Has a Dull Night As Keino, Ryun Both Win

PORTLAND, Ore., April 1 (AP).—Jim Ryun won the mile and Kip Keino won the two-mile Friday night as Portland's first professional track and field meet went off without a hitch but also without spectacular performances.

Ryun was clocked in 4 minutes 6.5 seconds, pulling away from Jerome Howe in the final two laps. Howe was timed in 4:08.7.

Keino trailed Gerry Lindgren briefly at the start of the two-mile race but took the lead after two laps and was nearly a lap ahead at the finish, winning in 8:46.

Brian Oldfield continued his domination of professional shot-put by hitting a career best of 68 feet 8 1/2 inches for first place, Karl Salb was second at 67 1/2, also a personal best, and Randy Matson, the world record-holder, was third at 65-7.

Another world record-holder, Bob Beamon, lost the long-jump to Henry Hines, who leaped 26 feet 6 3/4 inches. Beamon was second at 26 1/2.

The attendance was 7,435 (compared with 12,880 last week in Los Angeles and 10,400 in a shakedown meet at Pocatello, Idaho, on March 3.)

Unlike the Los Angeles meet, where several organizational bugs developed, Friday night's events progressed without any problems.

One headliner, Bob Seagren, had to scratch from the pole vault however, because of a leg injury.

Warren Edmonson won the 60-yard dash, beating Mel Pender at the tape. Jim Green was third and Jim Hines was fourth. All were timed in 6.1 seconds, which was a professional record.

Leon Coleman sped over the 60-yard high hurdles, beating Lance Babb, Richmond Flowers and Bill High, in that order. Coleman was clocked in 7.1 seconds, also a professional record.

UCLA's Walton Stays in School

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (NYT).—Bill Walton confirmed Friday his intention of returning to the University of California, Los Angeles, next season by not filing for consideration in the National Basketball Association draft as a "hardship" case.

"He did not file a hardship petition," said Sam Gilbert, a millionaire construction executive who advises UCLA athletes. "He told the 76ers, 'I am not rejecting your offer, I'm merely reaffirming my position as a student,'"

Walton, the 6-foot-11-inch center who scored 44 points when UCLA won its seventh consecutive national championship last Monday night, had been sought by the Philadelphia 76ers with an offer estimated at about $2 million. The deadline for "hardship" petitions was Friday evening.

Russians, Czechs Are Victors In World Hockey Tournament

MOSCOW, April 1 (UPI).—The top three contenders for the world ice hockey title, defending champions Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Sweden, were easy victors in their opening-round games.

In action last night, the Soviet Union routed West Germany, 17-1, while Czechoslovakia blasted Poland, 14-1.

Today, Sweden had little mercy on Poland by scoring an 11-2 victory, with seven goals in the final 22 minutes.

Last night, Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and President Nikolai V. Podgorny led the partisan crowd of 14,000 in Lenin Rink in cheering the home team.

The Soviet squad, virtually the same team that battled the Canadian professionals on equal terms last September, spotted the West Germans a 1-0 lead when Alois Schloder broke away 90 seconds into the first period to beat Vladislav Tretyak.

Two minutes later, Alexander Gusev's slap shot from the blue line broke the ice for the Soviets who went on to pour in seven goals in the first period, six in the second and four in the final.

Three Soviet players had hat tricks—Alexander Yakushev, Alexander Maltsev and Boris Mikhailov.

Czechoslovakia, who won the world title last year in Prague by breaking a nine-year winning streak by the Soviets, were paced by Jaroslav Holik's hat trick.

East Germans Advance

GRAZ, Austria, April 1 (AP).—East Germany was overall winner of the group world ice hockey championship after beating Austria, 12-2, yesterday, while the United States, with an impressive 10-4 victory over Switzerland, finished in second place.

WHA Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
X-New England	45	30	3	92	310	260
Cleveland	42	32	3	87	282	238
Philadelphia	37	40	0	74	284	303
Ottawa	35	38	4	74	276	295
Quebec	33	39	5	71	273	305
New York	33	43	2	68	303	334

West Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
X-Winnipeg	43	30	4	90	283	245
Houston	38	35	4	80	278	266
Los Angeles	37	35	6	80	259	250
Y-Alberta	38	37	3	79	269	256
Minnesota	38	37	3	79	250	269
Chicago	26	49	2	54	244	290

X-Clinched division title.
Y-Clinched 4th place by having won more games in its division than Minnesota.

Friday's Games

New England 5, New York 4 (Caffrey 3, French, Sheehy; Peacosh, Jones 2, Reichmuth).

Cleveland 4, Winnipeg 2 (Jarrett 2, Wiste, Andrea; Rizzuto, Bordeleau).

Alberta 5, Minnesota 3 (Harrison, Wall, Baird 2, Anderson; Klatt, Connelly 2).

Saturday's Games

Cleveland 4, Ottawa 2 (Hodgson, Pumple, Hopiavuori, Pinder; Kirk, Charlebois).

Quebec 5, Houston 1 (Rouleau, Gaudette, Bergeron, Pariseau, Gendron; Lund).

Philadelphia 5 Chicago 1 (Campbell, Lacroix, Lawson 3; Popeil).

Sports

Aintree Victory Fulfills Dream of 85-Year-Old

AINTREE, England, April 1 (AP).—Noel Le Mare, 85, saw his dream of a lifetime come true yesterday when his gelding Red Rum won the 132d running of the Grand National, the world's most famous steeplechase, at Aintree.

Red Rum, ridden by Brian Fletcher, came with a tremendous late burst to beat long-time leader Crisp in record time, with American-owned l'Escargot taking third place.

Red Rum's time was 9 minutes 1.9 seconds, beating Golden Miller's previous record time when winning in 1934 by almost 19 seconds.

"I've spent £100,000 ($250,000) trying to find a horse to win this race for me," said Le Mare as he welcomed Red Rum at the end of the race over four miles and 856 yards and 30 frightening fences.

Le Mare, who has entered horses in the National for years, may have made it just in time as the future of the Grand National is in doubt because the owners of the course say they are selling the course.

Until the last 400 yards of the grueling trip, the race looked set to be one of the most one-sided in memory.

Crisp, the Australian-bred top weight ridden by Dick Pitman, surged into a seemingly invincible lead before the race was half over. He shrugged off "killer" obstacles like "the Chair," "Becher's" and "Valentine's Brook" as if they were mere inconveniences and rolled into a 25-length lead.

But Crisp was carrying 168 pounds and no horse has won with that much on his back since Reynoldstown in 1936—and the big Australian horse flagged in the stretch.

Jockey Fletcher saw his chance and wore down the top weight with a remorseless late run on Red Rum, who was carrying 23 pounds less than Crisp.

L'Escargot, owned by New Yorker Raymond Guest, moved into third place late in the race but never had a hope of catching the two leading contenders.

The winning margin was 3/4 of a length with 25 lengths between second and third.

A total of 17 horses successfully negotiated the full course out of 38 starters.

Grey Sombrero, who was disputing the lead with Crisp when he fell at "the Chair," broke a shoulder and had to be destroyed.

American jockey George Sloan never had a chance on his 9-year-old Fortune Bay II.

Red Rum picked up £25,486 ($63,715) for Le Mare. The owner said he had also had a bet on his horse—and so did many other punters. Red Rum and Crisp were the 9-1 joint favorites and Ladbrokes, one of Britain's biggest bookmakers, said they had a payout of £1 million ($2.5 million) on the race.

L'Escargot was an 11-1 shot in the betting.

The 8-year-old winner is a bay gelding by Magic Red out of Quorum.

NHL Blues Again Reach Cup Playoffs

ST. LOUIS, April 1 (UPI).—Garry Unger, Fran Huck and Phil Roberto scored two goals each to lead St. Louis to a 7-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins last night and put the Blues into the Stanley Cup playoffs for the sixth consecutive year.

The Blues, the only National Hockey League team that has never missed the playoffs, clinched the fourth and final playoff spot in the West Division. They will meet the division-leading Chicago Black Hawks in the first game of the playoffs in Chicago Wednesday.

Flyers 3, Islanders 2

At Philadelphia, the Flyers scored eight goals in the second period to defeat the New York Islanders, 10-2, as the Flyers clinched second place in the West.

The Flyers tied Minnesota in the standing with 85 points but gained second place by winning its season series with the North Stars, 3 games to 2. As a result, the Flyers will start the Stanley Cup series here with the North Stars Wednesday.

Canadiens 5, Rangers 1

Jacques Lemaire picked up four points to lead Montreal to a 5-1 home victory over the New York Rangers before a sellout crowd of 18,599. Lemaire, who earlier in the week sounded off against the Canadiens' policy of not using him enough since they clinched the East Division crown, played a part in the first four Montreal scores with a goal and three assists.

Kings 6, Canucks 3

Mike Corrigan rammed in his 36th and 37th goals and added an assist to pace Los Angeles to a season-ending 6-3 home victory over Vancouver.

Though the match was meaningless after California ended the Kings' playoff hopes Friday night, Los Angeles did manage to salvage a club record 73 points. They finished fifth in the NHL West.

Red Wings 4, Black Hawks 2

At Detroit, the Red Wings moved to within one point of fourth-place Buffalo in the battle for the final playoff berth in the East by beating Chicago, 4-2.

Maple Leafs 7, Bruins 3

Pierre Jarry and Joe Lundrigan scored second-period goals 12 seconds apart as Toronto snapped a 2-2 tie and went on to rout Boston, 7-3, at home, ending the Bruins' 11-game winning streak.

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
X-Montreal	51	10	16	118	324	181
Boston	51	21	5	107	327	230
N.Y. Rangers	47	28	7	101	294	205
Buffalo	36	27	14	86	254	218
Detroit	37	29	11	85	262	239
Toronto	27	41	9	63	243	275
Vancouver	22	47	9	53	233	339
N.Y. Islanders	12	60	5	29	166	343

West Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
X-Chicago	42	27	8	92	280	221
Minnesota	37	30	11	85	253	230
Philadelphia	37	29	11	85	292	251
St. Louis	32	33	12	76	232	248
Los Angeles	31	36	11	73	232	245
Pittsburgh	31	37	9	71	252	261
Atlanta	25	38	14	64	187	235
California	16	46	16	48	203	333

X-Clinched division title.

Friday's Games

California 3, Los Angeles 1 (Gilbertson, Leach, Laframboise; Goring).

Minnesota 3, Vancouver 3 (Oliver, Grant, Prentice; Wright, Lemieux, Schmautz).

Saturday's Games

Los Angeles 6, Vancouver 3 (R.P. Lemieux, Corrigan 2, Widing, Volmar, Goring; Schmautz, Wright, R.L. Lemieux.)

St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 2 (Unger 2, Huck 2, Merrick, Roberto 2; Apps 2).

Philadelphia 10, New York Islanders 2 (Saleski 2, Clarke, MacLeish 3, Flett, Kelly, Nolet, Clement, Barber; Smith, Miller).

Toronto 7, Boston 3 (Sittler 2, Jarry, Grisdale, Monahan, Keon, Lundrigan; Orr 3).

Detroit 4, Chicago 2 (Baley, Boucha, Karlander, Charron; Backstrom, Mikita).

Montreal 5, New York Rangers 1 (Lemaire, Robinson, Lefley, Wilson, Tardif; Vickers).

More Sports News On Page 13

Herald Tribune

Subscription Dept., International Herald Tribune, 21 R. de Berri, 75-Paris-8e. 75380 PARIS CEDEX 08, FRANCE.

Be a NEW SUBSCRIBER and save up to 47% of the newsstand price

Please send me the newspaper by mail for ☐ 6 months ☐ 1 year at the INTRODUCTORY 25% SUBSCRIPTION DISCOUNT (Savings up to 47% of the newsstand price) RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF 25% DISCOUNT:

	6 Mos.	1 Year
Austria (air)...O.S.	698.00	1,396.00
Belgium ...B.Fr	1,350.00	2,700.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	238.00	416.00
Finland (air)..F.M.	123.00	246.00
France ...Fr.	128.00	256.00
Germany ...D.M.	97.00	194.00
Great Britain (air) £	10.50	21.00
Greece (air) ...Dr.	934.00	1,808.00
Ireland (air) ...£	10.50	21.00
Italy ...Lire	17,500	35,000
Africa, French Community (air) $	40.50	81.00
Africa, South (air) $	69.00	138.00
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air) ..$	27.75	55.50
Canada (air) ...$	69.00	138.00
India (air) ...$	69.00	138.00
Iran, Irak (air) ..$	48.75	97.50
Israel (air) ...$	40.50	81.00
Japan, Korea (air) $	84.75	169.50
Lebanon (air) ...$	48.75	97.50
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	1,350.00	2,700.00
Netherlands ...Fl.	97.00	194.00
Norway (air) N.Kr.	200.00	400.00
Portugal (air) Esc.	810.00	1,620.00
Spain (air) ..Ptas.	1,920.00	3,840.00
Sweden (air)..S.Kr.	144.00	288.00
Switzerland ...S.Fr.	116.00	232.00
Turkey ...$	30.00	60.00
Other countries in Europe (air) $	30.00	60.00
Libya (air) ...$	48.75	97.50
Madagascar (air) $	60.75	121.50
Mexico ...$	69.00	138.00
Nigeria (air) ...$	69.00	138.00
Pakistan (air) ...$	69.00	138.00
Persian Gulf (air) $	69.00	138.00
Saudi Arabia (air) $	48.75	97.50
Sierra Leone (air) $	69.00	138.00
S. America (air) $	69.00	138.00
U.A.R. (air) ...$	48.75	97.50
U.S.A. (air) ...$	60.75	121.50

Please print in block letters. 2-4-73

NAME..........

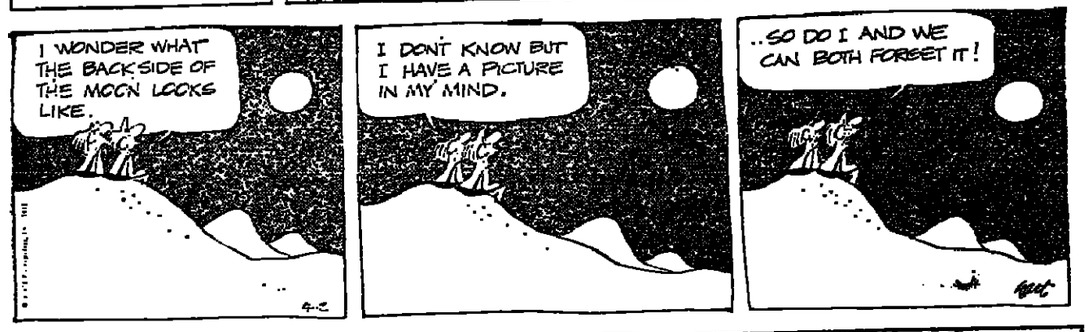
ADDRESS..........

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER. To: International Herald Tribune.

THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

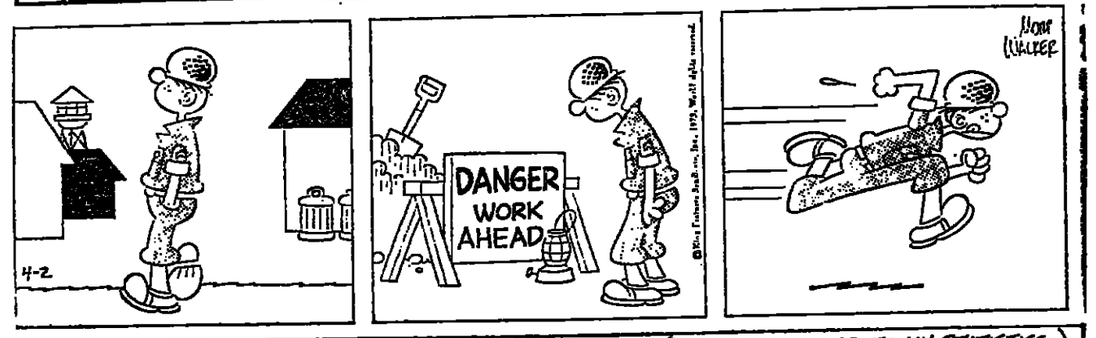
PEANUTS

B.C.

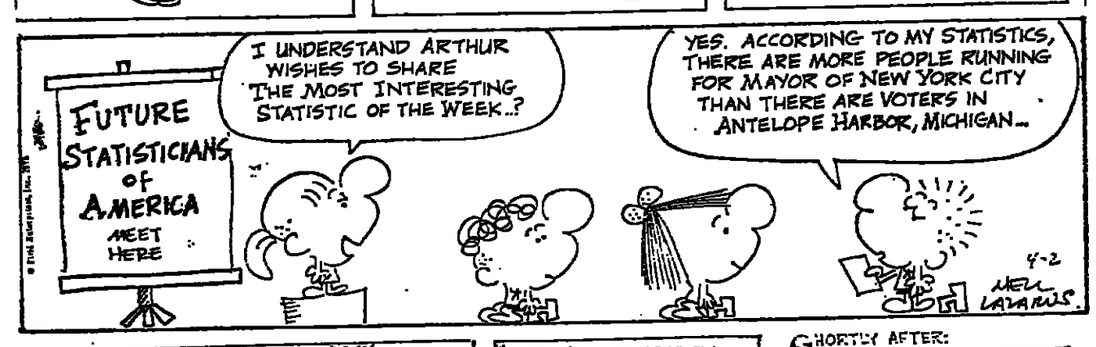


LIL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY



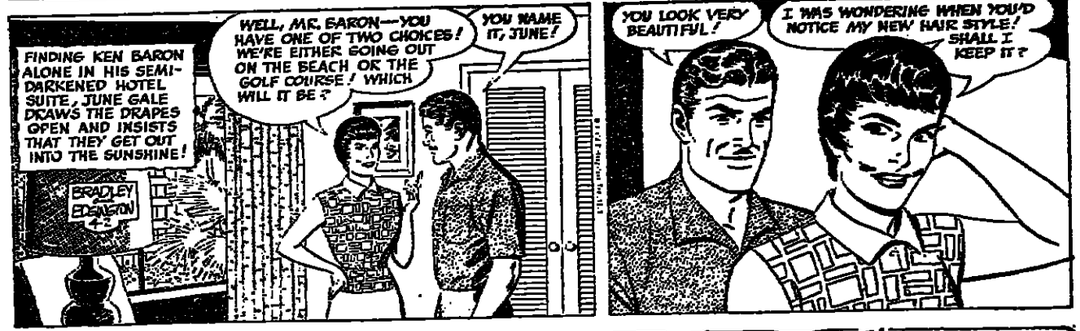
MISS PEACH



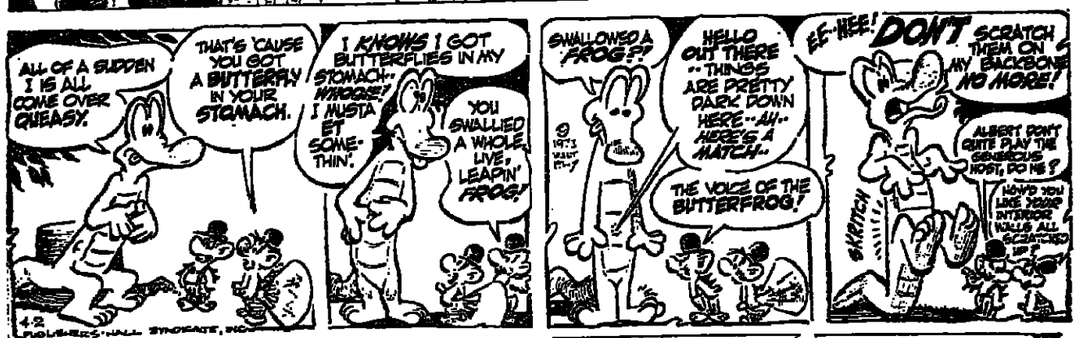
BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

Dr. Max Euwe remarked, after he lost the return world championship match he granted Alexander Alekhine in 1937, that one of his failings had been his inability to discriminate between his opponent's moments of genuinely inspired brilliancy and his moments of bluffing.

This problem was especially acute for Alekhine's opponents, who had to face some of the most extraordinarily imaginative attacking play ever seen. But it is a recurring problem faced by any chessplayer under the hammer of an opponent's attack.

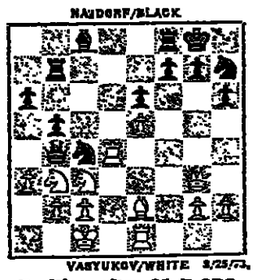
It is important not to fear ghosts—vague threats and unknown terrors—but some players get into such a panic that they often credit the opponent with two mutually exclusive attacking lines at the same time. There is no substitute for cold-blooded concrete analysis of precisely what the enemy onslaught can achieve.

What can happen when the enemy attack is excessively respected is shown in the game between Evgeny Vasyukov and Miguel Najdorf from the recent international tournament in Beverwijk, Holland.

Shadow Boxing

For all his years of experience, Najdorf—"El Viejo," as he is known to his Buenos Aires fans—acquiesced to a passive and cumbersome development in the effort to shy away from an attack that never had any great chance to succeed. Quite predictably, he only made it easy for the Soviet grandmaster to defeat him.

With 11 B-K2, Vasyukov set up the chance to meet 11 . . . P-QN4 by means of a sacrificial combination, 12 BxN; NxB; 13 P-K5, B-N2; 14 PxN, BxQ; 15 BxB, BxP; 16 BxR, BxN; 17 RxB, P-Q4; 18 BxP, PxB; 19 R-Kleh, K-B1, 20 NxQP. This attack was first tried by Paul Keres against Bobby Fischer in the Candidates Tournament in 1959. Fischer won the game, but only after several errors by Keres. However, it has not been shown that White's rook, knight and pawn plus initiative do more than balance Black's queen.



Position after 21 P-QR3

Nevertheless, Najdorf avoided the line by playing 11 . . . R-QN1, which only retarded his development. He could not afford 12 . . . P-KN4, because of the beautiful trap 13 PxP, R-KN1; 14 NxP!, PxN; 15 PxN!, RxQ; 16 B-R5ch, K-B1; 17 PxBch, after which White wins as he pleases.

Nor could Najdorf play 13 . . . P-QN4, since 14 P-K5!, PxP; 15 PxP, QxP; 16 N-B6 would have made it impossible for him to escape losing material as a result of the knight's fork of the rook and bishop.

Price: One Vital Pawn

So Najdorf settled for the laborious 13 . . . N-N3 and 14 . . . N-B5, which cost him a decisive pawn after Vasyukov's 20 R-Q4 and 21 P-QR3.

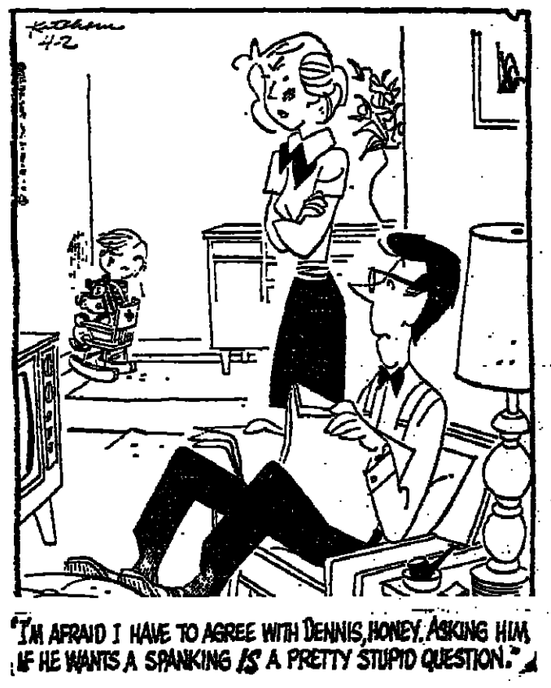
Vasyukov's 23 N-Q2 and 25 NxP was far stronger than capturing the pawn at once with 23 RxP, since the knight could proceed to the outpost at Q6.

Without any compensation for the lost pawn, Najdorf, somewhat hysterically, attempted to open lines by 25 . . . P-B4?, getting in return only an isolated KP and weak squares on his kingside.

Vasyukov's 32 Q-QB4, winning a second pawn while retaining all his positional superiority, finally convinced Najdorf that to go on would be fruitless.

White Vasyukov	Black Najdorf	White Vasyukov	Black Najdorf	White Vasyukov	Black Najdorf
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 Q-N3	0-0	22 N-Q2	R-Q2
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	13 B-B3	N-N3	24 RxR	BxR
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 KR-K1	N-B5	25 NxP	P-B4
4 NxP	N-KB3	15 P-K5	PxP	26 PxP e.p.	NxP
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	16 PxP	N-R2	27 N-K5	B-K1
6 B-N5	P-K3	17 BxB	QxB	28 K-N1	N-R4
7 P-B4	B-K2	18 K-K2	Q-N5	29 Q-K3	N-B5
8 Q-B3	Q-B2	19 N-N3	P-QN4	30 Q-K4	Q-N4
9 0-0-0	P-R3	20 R-Q4	R-N2	31 P-KN3	N-R6
10 B-R4	QN-Q2	21 P-QR3	Q-K2	32 Q-QB4	Resigns
11 B-K2	R-QN1	22 BxN	PxB		

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE DIGGER'S GAME

By George V. Higgins. Knopf. 214 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It's with a sigh of relief and a rush of pleasure that one turns the last page of George V. Higgins's second novel, "The Digger's Game." For what one knows by this time is that Mr. Higgins's first novel, "The Friends of Eddie Coyle"—which was greeted ecstatically by us reviewers, which became a best-seller shortly after and which was among the 10 novels nominated for the 1972 National Book Award for fiction—was no fluke. Oh, sure, Mr. Higgins is playing a now-familiar game in this story of Jerry (Digger) Doherty, a tavern owner who is only trying to take home an honest day's pay (even though it might belong to someone else), just trying to make ends meet (even if he has to introduce them at gunpoint). The milieu is once again a not-so-charming Boston dirtscape enclosed by fences (dealers in stolen goods), loomed over by hijackers, secured by "Shylocks" (high-interest money lenders) and peopled with petty crooks merrily gambling with the green.

The talk—and once again, Higgins writes mostly in talk—is as tough and vernacular as ever. "'Well,' the Greek said, discoursing on the variable collectibility of three piles of gambing 'markers' turned over to him by an outfit specializing in sucker junkets to Las Vegas. "'I look at this stuff, all right? Three kinds of papers.' He tapped the stack nearest his right forefinger. 'Jewish paper. Names I recognize. Easy stuff. Big sports with fat-ass yachts and the golf carts in Newton. Every one of them drives the Cad. Used to playing, used to losing, used to paying . . . I floated some of them a fast hundred K for a land deal now and then, it's a Sunday and they're inna hurry and the banks're closed. Only thing is, they're so used to losing, they don't lose all that much. I figure there's lessin' half what we got here, there.'"

And the sociology . . . As you can see from the foregoing passage, Mr. Higgins is observing his society at least as microscopically as he did in "Eddie Coyle." In addition to the Greek's big sports who drive Cads, there are Boston's Italians: In his treatment of them, Higgins succeeds in making a very amusing comment on the current romanticizing of the Mafia. First, he sucks us in with a mock-solemn description of a summit meeting over espresso and Metaxa between an aging don and his capos, the issue of which meeting is the decision to "hit" the Greek; then Higgins exposes the don as a senile fool, and has the "hit" man killed in his bungled attempt at killing. And, of course, there are the Boston Irish: the Digger's relationship with his brother Paul, a priest, should stand for all time as the final comment on the "Angels With Dirty Faces" theme of the one brother who goes holy and the other brother who goes to hell.

But though the game is the same in Mr. Higgins's latest, he has raised the limits of his irony, tension and suspense. This is not a book you have to read twice to figure out how many ways the crooks are dissembling or who is double-crossing whom—as you had to do properly to savor "The Friends of Eddie Coyle." Despite the bumpiness of the dialogue and the nastiness of the schemes that are shaping up between the lines, you can follow all too clearly the two plots that go bouncing along beside each other, and you can tell all too soon that they are bound by and by to collide.

On the one hand, there is this trouble between the Greek and his two partners in the Regent Sportsmen's Club, Inc. The Greek doesn't mind suckering the big sports out to Las Vegas. They pay both their debts and the "vig" (the interest) without squawking and, if they don't, the Greek has ways to press them. But as for "Digger Doherty's group . . . Those guys I know. I would have to say if somebody was to ask me, we got 28 K in the Digger and them, and that's gonna be hard to get out. I don't think bringing in them jamokes was such a hot idea." The Greek's partners don't agree. They think his attitudes are very small-time—bound to keep their careers from prospering. The problem, both sides see, will have to be settled with bullets.

On the other hand, there is this trouble between the Digger and his family. He thinks he has a right to blow $18,000 on the Regent Sportsmen's Club's junket to Las Vegas, even if he doesn't have it to blow, and even if the Greek is threatening to break his kneecaps if he doesn't come up with it. The Digger's brother and wife don't agree. They think the Digger's attitudes are very selfish—bound to keep their careers from prospering. The problem, the Digger sees, will have to be settled with a little hijacking.

And so the tension mounts, as the Greek pushes the Digger, the Digger pushes over a warehouse full of furs, and everyone else around them keeps pushing his luck. And when, surprisingly, Mr. Higgins seems to end his story in midflight—leaving us to contemplate inevitabilities—we realize there is no end to the game. "Some guys need more'n they have, some guys have more'n they need. It's just a matter of getting us together," one of Mr. Higgins's characters observes. And right there you have it, ladies and gentlemen . . . the Digger's game.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	H	A	I	S		R	O	P	E	R		C O M O
T	O	L	U			A	D	A	R	E		A F A R
A	U	E	R			D	E	N	I	N		R I S E
G	R	A	F	F	I	T	I	C	A	P	I	T A L
			B	R	A	S			N	O	B	
S	A	M	O	A	N		R	E	D	O		P O T
T	R	O	A	S		L	E	G	E	N	D	A R Y
I	G	O	R		T	I	M	I	D		U	R A L
P	O	N	D	E	R	O	U	S		A	M	O L E
E	L	Y		S	I	N	S		G	A	B	L E R
			A	S	P			S	A	R	A	
A	R	M	P	I	T		O	F	A	M	E	R I C A
L	O	U	P		A	L	A	M	B		T	R O P
F	U	L	L		N	A	S	A	L		O	R N E
A	T	L	E		E	N	T	R	E		N	A S T

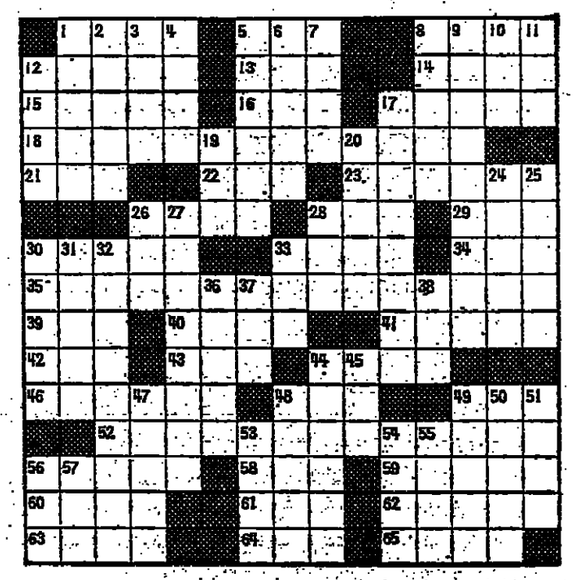
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Lear or Cole
5 Drain
8 Spanish river
12 Fight
13 Nabokov title
14 Bar order
15 Pseudonym
16 Giant reed of India
17 Fountain choices
18 Prestigious instruments
21 Papal title: Abbr.
22 Sounds of contentment
23 Left
26 Vapor: Prefix
28 Japanese statesman
29 Scottish uncle
30 Floating
33 Treble, for one
34 French soul
35 Tense situation, orchestra-wise
39 Frequently, poetically
40 Homes for roses
41 Retreats
42 Salt deposit
43 German river
44 Certain votes
46 Shrill
48 Egg: Prefix
49 Sounds of hesitation
52 Musical fried cake of a sort
56 Pastries
58 Moisture
59 Certain ship
60 Slangy suffix
61 Mauna ——
62 Approaches
63 Aurora
64 Photographer's abbr.
65 French color.

DOWN

1 Salmon after spawning
2 Epic poem
3 Straight
4 Savior, to Romans
5 Panza
6 All in —— work
7 Tree
8 Italian town
9 Certain frameworks
10 U. S. cartoonist
11 Connectives
12 Bernstein work
17 Musical half-dozen of another?
19 Uncle ——
20 Nut
24 Ant
25 Property transfers
26 Fool
27 "—— of St. Mary's"
28 —— de la Cité
30 Cut short
31 Thin cake
32 —— flies
33 Opposites of debits: Abbr.
36 Once: Lat.
37 Classifieds
38 Roman bronze
44 Confession
45 Pronoun
47 Wager
48 Greek theater
49 Chou ——
50 Penitent ones
51 Liners: Abbr.
53 Unemployed
54 Bell
55 Yesterday, in Paris
56 Kennedy
57 Constellation



هكذا من الاصل

Ali Loses Decision as His Jaw Is Broken by an Unknown

From Wire Dispatches

DIEGO, April 1.—What ...ll be the start of the ...ide downhill for Muham... one of the most famous ...s of our time, began dra... ly yesterday when the ...-old former heavyweight ...on was beaten by a 28-... unknown. Ken Norton, ...lit-decision 12-round bout. ...n had never before fought ...nent of world class. But ...ke Ali's jaw in the first ... gave him a taste of his ...and o... mocking medicine ...ulted from the league of ...e calls "ham and egg" ...

...lost all but slammed the ... Ali's plans to challenge ... Foreman, the new heavy... ...ding, ...ld left the division ...rther out of focus than ... been after Foreman ... out Joe Frazier for the ...rlier this year.

...l sat in his dressing room ... his head and fists against ...l, declining to meet news... ...is trainer, Angelo Dundee, ..."I wanted to stop it in the ...round but Ali wouldn't let ...he commission doctor told ... had broken his jaw."

90-Minute Surgery

...ce then took Ali to Claire... ...eneral Hospital where the ... underwent 90 minutes of ... to repair his broken jaw. ...William Lundeen said Ali's ...s broken on the lower left ...He called it "a clean break, ... way through."

...said little in the hospital, according to the doctor. "He was in considerable pain. If he broke it in the first round, as his manager says, I can't fathom how he could go the whole fight like that. That's real guts."

The surgeon said Ali could be released from the hospital late today or tomorrow. "I see no reason why he can't fight again after it heals."

"I know I broke it," Norton said. "I think it was in the first round. I don't know which punch did it.

"It could have happened in the first round," Eddie Futch, Norton's trainer, said. "But I thought a right-hand punch in the third or fourth round did it."

"He didn't have a punch at all," said Norton, a 5-1 underdog who was outweighed 221 to 210 and who suddenly becomes a primary challenger for Foreman's title.

The first round of the fight was even and no real damaging blow was noticed by most observers. Ali bled slightly from the inside of his mouth midway through the fifth round and the first effective blow didn't appear until Ali was dazed with a right in the sixth.

Silent Ali

During the fight, Ali, who often chides an opponent, was straight-faced, even between rounds, while Norton smiled at him and during exchanges at one point yelled, "Whee!" In the seventh round, Norton chided Ali, "Whip it on," and in the eighth, he uttered, "Gimma a flight."

The split decision surprised the partisan San Diego Sports Arena crowd, who figured their home-town fighter earned it unanimously. Referee Frank Rustich favored Norton 7-4, judge Hal Rickards scored it 5-4 for Norton and judge Pree Hayes had it 6-5 for Ali.

Under California rules, the winner of a round gets from one to five points, the loser none. No points are given for an even round.

Norton, an ex-marine who scored his 29th victory in 30 fights, earned $50,000, which was $42,000 more than for any other fight. Ali received $210,000 for only the second loss in his career of 43 bouts. He lost a 15-round decision to Frazier two years ago.

There were no knockdowns in the bout that saw Norton the aggressor most of the time. He often cornered Ali and flailed away wildly with both hands. Once, he lifted Ali off the canvas as the referee came in to break up the clinch.

Ali, who displayed his dance-like style in only three rounds, but even then often was back pedaling, landed plenty of sharp jabs but rarely threw an effective right, although Norton's left-hand guard was usually low.

At times, Ali seemed to be biding his time. Eventually, Norton, a San Diego citizen who began to fight professionally only six years ago, would make a mistake. But the courageous, trim athlete never did.

Nothing Left

After 10 rounds, it was obvious to Dundee and Drew (Bundini) Brown in Ali's corner that the old champ had better do something in the final six minutes of action. Ali knew it, too. If the bout had ended after 10 rounds, Norton would have been the winner, although not by much.

But when Muhammad reached for the extra, there was nothing at hand. His basic boxing skills were always evident—block, move, jab and move some more. But there was no way for him to trap the weaving Norton, to deliver the big blow that would have ended the fight as expected. And everyone, including Norton's most loyal local supporters, expected Ali to take out the former Joe Frazier sparring partner.

Frazier watched the proceedings from ringside near Norton's corner. He was delighted.

Norton's record against far less skilled opponents is now 31 victories, 24 by knockout, against one defeat in 1970.

His is a new presence in the heavyweight picture, now dominated by Foreman. For Ali, there now seems little chance or demand for a $10-million fight against Foreman or a return against Frazier.

For the supporters of the man whose dressing robe proclaims him as "People's Choice," it was all very sad—the beginning of the end of the line that came to so many of his predecessors.

Ken Norton

Muhammad Ali, Bundini Brown
... picture of winner, and losers.

United Press International.
BACK TO THE ROPES—Ken Norton has Muhammad Ali covering up from right.

...ls Expected, Norton Calls for Foreman Next

...DIEGO, April 1 (UPI).—...ready for George Fore... said one of Norton's man... after the 5-1 underscored ... 12-round split decision ...uhammad Ali.

...ammad came back to the ... at the end of the first ... said Angelo Dundee, Ali's ... "and said he thought his ...s broken. We're not alibi... ...every one in our corner. ...ng Ali, thought we won ...ht."

...ought I had it all the way," ...orton. "I've decided Ali ...much very hard. Our strat... ...s not to go for a knockout ...go for a decision."

Eddie Futch, Norton's trainer, said, "We wanted to crowd Ali, bang him in the belly and give him no rest. That's what we wanted to do and that's what we did."

Norton said:

"I had butterflies but I slept very well last night. This was a matter of positive thinking. Even when I didn't do well, I came back to the corner and told myself I had won the round."

In a post-fight interview, Dundee was asked if this was "the end of the line," for Ali, who had won 10 fights in a row since losing a 1971 title bout to Joe Frazier.

"I think you're a jerk," said Dundee, glaring at the reporter who asked the question.

Norton was asked if he would give Ali a rematch and he replied, "I do the physical end of it and let my trainer make the decisions."

Then he added, "I trained very hard for this fight. I felt a little tired in the 11th round but I was never hurt at any time. Ali jolted me but he didn't hurt me."

"I definitely feel Ali has gone back," Futch said. "I've been saying that all along. He's a very clever fighter and today he tried to finesse Ken but we wouldn't let him do it."

"He's ready for anyone in the world," said manager Bob Biron.

The fight was decided in the 12th and final round, a big one for Norton who had appeared in trouble in the 11th.

"I told Ali to take it to him in the last two rounds," Dundee said. "I thought he came within an eyelash of getting him."

Dundee said he thought the fight was even going into the last round.

Former heavyweight champion Joe Frazier was in Norton's dressing room to congratulate his former sparring partner.

"I wasn't surprised," Frazier said. "I told him he could do it. I think he'll be a champion some day."

Norton had his biggest round in the 12th when he rocked boxing's folk hero with a hard overhand right to the head.

"I think he (Ali) tired at the end because he ran so much," Norton said.

Ali's wife, Belinda, became hysterical after the fight and was taken from the San Diego Sports Arena in a police ambulance to Clairemont General Hospital, where her husband had an operation on his jaw.

...roit Veterans ...sent Martin ...h Victory

...V YORK, April 1 (AP).—...er Billy Martin's return ...his one-day walkout was ...ked by the Detroit Tigers ...5-1 exhibition baseball vic... ...ver the Atlanta Braves.

...old-timers, Al Kaline, 38, ...im Perry, 36, sparked the ...y. Kaline hit a home run ... fourth inning and a two... ...uble in the fifth. Perry, ...g his first start since being ...ed from Minnesota last ...ay, pitched six innings and ...d only one run, a homer ...rrell Evans.

...sas City's Steve Busby, who ...ned with Doug Bird to ... a no-hitter last week, ... did it again, but the St. ...Cardinals turned their only ...off relief pitcher Gene ...—into a run to defeat the ..., 1-0. Busby worked seven ... innings, retiring 17 men ...ow.

...Cardinals couldn't get any... going until the eighth. ...Busby was replaced by ...r. Ted Simmons singled ... Louis, stole second, went to ...on an infield out and scor... ...another infield out by ...elendez.

...ier in the day, Bird was ...o the minors.

...n Jones hit a bases-loaded ... in the first inning as the ...York Mets rocked Mike ...h for all their runs in the ...wo frames and defeated the ...York Yankees, 7-2.

...Baylor walloped his fifth ...ixth spring homers and then ...red a four-run eighth-inning ...with a double as the Balti... Orioles outslugged the Rangers, 10-7. Earl Wil... also homered for the Ori... while Alex Johnson connect... the Rangers.

Pittsburgh Pirates scored ... on two hit batsmen a dou... ...eal, two errors and a sacri... ...ly in the 10th inning and ...ted the Boston Red Sox, 4-2. ...n Francisco's Juan Marichal ...apped for a three-run homer ...rld Series hero Gene Tenace ...e Oakland A's defeated the ...s, 10-6. Tenace has had ...ome runs this spring, both ...Marichal. The Giants' ace ...he game after two innings, ...laining of a slight pull below ...ght calf.

Martin Cools Off, Returns to Tigers

LAKELAND, Fla., April 1 (NYT).—Billy Martin ended one day of self-exile yesterday morning when he returned to the fold as manager of the Detroit Tigers as abruptly as he had left on Friday.

The 43-year-old manager simply knocked on the hotel door of Jim Campbell, vice-president and general manager of the Tigers, and said: "Let's forget what happened. I want to come back to work."

Campbell, who had predicted that Martin would return, replied: "That's fine. Let's go."

Martin, who guided the Tigers to the Eastern title in the American League last year, quit Friday, while he and Campbell were meeting with Willie Horton, one of their star outfielders. Horton had left the team's locker room the night before during the sixth inning of a game with the Boston Red Sox and immediately drew a $200 fine from Martin, which Campbell then raised to $300.

But Martin, known for the short fuse on his temper, apparently resented the tone of the three-way discussion with Horton Friday. He felt that Campbell in effect was criticizing his method of "communicating" with players, jumped to his feet and said: "Get yourself another manager."

By Friday evening, Campbell had reopened contact with his manager and they agreed to meet at 8:30 this morning. But at 7 o'clock, Martin beat his boss to the punch by appearing at his room in the team's spring training hotel here and recanting.

Had to Get Away

"As far as I'm concerned," Campbell said later, "it's only 24 hours lost. There was no particular reason for it, just an emotional thing. He is a high-strung person. There will be absolutely no reprimand or penalty."

Martin soon headed for his office in Marchant Stadium, where the Tigers played the Atlanta Braves yesterday afternoon, and tried to cool things. He denied that the outburst had had anything to do with his fining Horton or with an incident last Monday night in which he broke up an argument involving Horton's roommate, Ike Blessitt.

"I just had to get away for a day," Martin said. "It was a little emotional thing that had nothing to do with Willie or Ike."

Martin is beginning his third season as chief of the Tigers. He earns about $65,000 a season on an "open-end" three-year contract: It runs through the 1975 season, but is automatically renewed each year for an extra year if neither side demurs.

His fast trigger Friday was not related directly to the incident involving Blessitt, who was cut from the squad Monday and assigned to the high minor leagues. The manager found Blessitt arguing with another customer in a bar that night and went outside to calm him down.

While they were talking, Martin said, two policemen drove up and placed Blessitt under arrest. The manager complained that one of the officers had made a racial remark and, when he argued for his player, he was arrested, too. They were fined $32 apiece for profanity in a public parking lot.

Horton Leaves

Three nights later, Horton took his walk from the clubhouse. He also is a moody person of 29 who has complained in the past about his "treatment," and he left the camp two weeks ago in a similar incident. Two years ago, he was removed from a game by Martin for not running out a ground ball and asked to be traded. Four years ago, he walked out during a game in Detroit and was suspended.

When Campbell brought Martin and Horton together yesterday, he supported the manager's decision to fine Willie. The outfielder in turn spoke of his "pride," and Campbell agreed —though appealing to his pride in the team as well.

Campbell then suggested that the manager talk things out with his players whenever problems arose, and at that point Martin said, "I've had it, I quit," and left. He evidently resented any implication that he lacked communication with his team, since he even socializes with his players to a degree that other managers do not.

Martin insisted today there was no racial unrest in the club. Horton agreed that he had broken the club's rules by leaving, even though he was not in the line-up Thursday night. But, when asked if he hoped Martin would return, he replied: "We've got to have a manager."

Billy Martin
... quick return.

The Scoreboard

ALPINE SKIING—At Arosa, Switzerland, Josef Loidl of Austria won a European Cup men's giant slalom race by five-hundredths of a second from Heinz Hemmi, Switzerland. Erwin Stricker, Italy, was third. Loidl's triumph lifted the 26-year-old Austrian into second place in the European Cup overall standings with 107 points. Bob Fausto Radici, Italy, who did not race because of a minor injury, retained an unbeatable lead with 302 points.

Walter Tresch, 25, of Switzerland, registered his first victory of the season by winning the European Cup slalom.

BOXING—At San Diego, Hedgemon Lewis, top-ranked welterweight contender, opened a cut over the right eye of Mexico City's Ruben Vasquez and stopped him at 2:12 of the sixth round of their scheduled 10-round bout.

TENNIS—At Tucson, Ariz., Nancy Gunter and Kerry Melville will meet for the championship in the Virginia Slims tournament. Mrs. Gunter, defeated Valerie Ziegenfuss, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4, in the semifinals on the Racquet Club Court. Miss Melville, defeated Rosemary Casals, 6-1, 6-2 for the other finals berth. Miss Ziegenfuss had gained the semifinals by beating South African Laura Rossouw.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL—At Dayton, Ohio, the West built a 21-point lead midway through the second half and held on for a 98-91 victory over the East in the 11th annual Coaches East-West All-Star game. Richie Puqua, a 6-4 guard from Oral Roberts University, led the West with 18 points, but all 11 West players in the game scored including five others in double figures.

St. Joseph's Mike Bantom led the East with 21 points while Jim Brewer of Minnesota, voted the game's outstanding player, had 19, all in the second half. Ohio State's Allan Hornyak scored 17 points, with 15 coming in the last six minutes. The East, which had won seven of the first 10 games played between the top college senior stars in the country, jumped to an early lead. The West, however, led by a seven-point surge by Puqua, grabbed a 14-10 edge and slowly pulled away to a 53-38 lead at intermission.

Other double figure scorers for the West were Rogers and Ozie Edwards of Oklahoma City with 13 points each. Mike Stewart of Santa Clara with 12, Larry Finch of Memphis State 11 and Ed Ratleff of Long Beach State 10.

More Sports News On Page 11

Warriors Tie Bucks in Playoffs

MILWAUKEE, April 1 (UPI).—The Golden State Warriors survived the loss of Rick Barry and the furious charge of the Milwaukee Bucks to post a 95-92 victory today and even their best-of-seven playoff series at one game apiece.

Cazzie Russell replaced Barry when the all-star forward sprained an ankle just two minutes into the game and led Golden State to the victory with 25 points. The triumph snapped the Bucks' victory streak at 15.

The Bucks trailed 82-71 early in the fourth quarter but started a comeback. Milwaukee drew to within eight points at 93-85 with 1 minute 35 seconds left. A Lucius Allen basket and a three-point play by Oscar Robertson pulled the Bucks to within one point at 93-92 with 14 seconds left.

But with just seven seconds on the clock, Madhi Abdul-Rahman sank two free throws to give Golden State the win triumph.

Yesterday, Allen scored nine of his 20 points in the third quarter as the Bucks won, 110-90, here.

Knicks Lead, 2-0

At New York, Earl Monroe scored 32 points against his old teammates, including nine early in the third quarter, as the Knicks routed the Baltimore Bullets 123-103, to take a 2-0 lead in their NBA Eastern Conference opening round playoffs.

The Knicks were leading 87-81, shortly after the start of the final period when Monroe and Walt Frazier hit for 11 straight points to give New York a 100-85 margin and the Bullets never recovered.

Frazier scored 29 points, giving the New York backcourt tandem 61 for the game. Monroe and Frazier combined for 48 in New York's 95-83 first game victory over Baltimore.

Phil Chenier led Baltimore today with 27 points, Elvin Hayes had 23 and Mike Riordan netted 20 for the Bullets.

The ability of Monroe and Frazier to get Baltimore ace Archie Clarb in foul trouble aided the New York cause. Clark drew his fifth personal after 7:46 of the third quarter when he fouled Monroe and was tagged with his game disqualifying sixth foul, induced by Frazier with 3:34 left in the game.

Lakers 107, Bulls 104

At Inglewood, Calif., Jerry West scored seven of Los Angeles's 13 points in overtime as the defending champion Lakers edged the Chicago Bulls, 107-104, in the clubs' Western Division playoff opener.

Gail Goodrich led the Laker attack with 28 points, 20 in the second half, while West, who had only two points in the first half, finished with 17. Wilt Chamberlain and reserve Mel Counts had 20 and 15 rebounds respectively for Los Angeles.

The score was tied 94-94 at the end of regulation play on a pair of free throws by Bob Love with 20 seconds to play.

Nets' Overtime Foul Shooting Evens Cougar Series in ABA

RALEIGH, N.C., April 1 (UPI).—The New York Nets, taking advantage from the foul line in overtime, defeated the Carolina Cougars, 114-111, last night to even their Eastern Division American Basketbal Association playoff series at one game apiece.

The Cougars battled back from an eight-point deficit late in the fourth period to tie the game at 103 when Steve Jones hit a three-point goal at the buzzer. The Cougars then jumped to a four-point lead, 110-106, in the overtime period, but then began fouling.

The Nets converted seven-of-12 attempts from the free-throw line and made only two baskets during the 5 minute period compared to three baskets and only two free throws for the Cougars.

The best-of-seven playoff action now shifts to New York where games three and four will be played.

On Friday night here, Billy Cunningham scored 25 points and Steve Jones added 22 as the Cougars downed the Nets, 104-96.

Colonels 129, Squires 101

Also Friday night, Dan Issel scored Kentucky's first 13 points and added 30 more the rest of the way to lead Kentucky to a 129-101 victory over the Virginia Squires and a 1-0 lead in their ABA Eastern Division playoff series.

Virginia's Julius Erving, the ABA's leading scorer, played for the first time since suffering a rib bruise March 16 and led his team with 31 points.

Pacers 114, Rockets 91

Defending champion Indiana routed Denver, 114-91, in the first of the best-of-seven ABA Western Division playoffs.

Roger Brown led seven Pacers in double figures with 20 points as the Pacers led from the start. Byron Beck scored 25 points for Denver.

ABA Playoffs

Friday's Games

Eastern Division

Carolina 104, New York 96 (Cunningham 25, Jones 22; Paultz 26, Baum 17).

(Carolina leads best-of-7 series, 1-0).

Kentucky 129, Virginia 101 (Issel 43, Mount 18; Erving 31, Eakins 20).

(Kentucky leads best-of-7 series, 1-0).

Saturday's Games

Eastern Division

New York 114, Carolina 111 (Baum 26, Carter 22; Cunningham 24, Jones 23).

(Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1).

Western Division

Indiana 114, Denver 91 (Brown 20, McGinnis 18; Beck 25, Simpson 18).

(Indiana leads best-of-7 series, 1-0).

Le Mans 4 Hours Is Dominated By 2 Porsches

LE MANS, France, April 1 (AP).—Dutchman Gijs Van Lennep and Herbert Muller of Switzerland, driving a works Porsche Carrera Coupe, today won the 4-hour race over the Le Mans road circuit after leading almost from the start.

Second in a dramatic last-hour battle was an older Porsche 910 Sports-Racing Coupe driven by Raymond Touroul and Jean-Pierre Rouget of France. They beat Jean-Claude Andruet and Bob Wollek in a Ferrari Daytona Coupe into third place only four minutes from the finish.

Fourth was a second works Carrera driven by Helmut Koinigg of West Germany and Manfred Schurti of Liechtenstein less than 200 yards behind the Ferrari.

The winners finished a lap ahead of the whole field, covering 77 laps—479.69 miles—at an average speed of 110.9 miles an hour.

Baseball Deals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ST. LOUIS—Sent Rich Folkers, Dan Durham, Ray Bare, pitchers, and Gene Dusan and Marc Hill, catchers, to minor league camp for reassignment; acquired Wade Blasingame, pitcher from New York Yankees' Syracuse farm club, for player to be named later, and assigned him to Tulsa of the American Association.

NBA Playoffs

Friday's Games

Eastern Conference

New York 95, Baltimore 83 (Frazier 25, Monroe 23; Clark 22, Riordan 17).

(New York leads best-of-7 series, 1-0).

Western Conference

Milwaukee 110, Golden State 90 (Jabbar, Robertson 23, Dandridge 20; Barry 23, Russell, Thurmond 14).

(Milwaukee leads best-of-7 series, 1-0).

Los Angeles 107, Chicago 104 (Goodrich 28, West 17; Love 21, Weiss 18).

(Los Angeles leads best-of-7 series, 1-0).

Come to the flavor of Marlboro

Art Buchwald

Mafia Discrimination

WASHINGTON—Every time a newspaperman does a piece on the Mafia he hears from hundreds of law-abiding Italian-Americans who are angered that only Italian names were used in the article. As one lady wrote to me after a piece I did on the Mafia's bitterness at not getting any royalties from "The Godfather": "I am sick and tired of this whole degrading, damaging stereotype of the Italian-American that writers such as you have perpetrated. It is insulting, defamatory, and downright cheap."

Buchwald

* * *

Now the main problem for writers when discussing the Mafia is that while all Italian-Americans are not members of the Mafia, ALL members of the Mafia are Italian. The anger of the decent, hardworking Italians should be directed against the Mafia and not the people who write about them.

The solution to the problem, as I see it, is that the Mafia has to open its membership to other ethnic groups regardless of sex, creed, religion or color.

* * *

For as long as the Mafia has been operating in the United States, it has been lily-white and open only to males of Italian extraction. This not only is un-American but is in violation of the federal law.

If the Mafia were just a social club, they would have every right to say who should and should not belong. But it is a proven fact that the Mafia is engaged in interstate commerce and is a profit-making organization dealing with the public.

It is time the members of the syndicate open their doors to women and blacks, and people of Irish, Jewish, Polish and German descent.

According to all statistics, the Mafia runs the biggest business in the United States. If this is so, then it should be subject to the Equal Opportunities Act.

* * *

The Mafia has maintained that it could not run its enterprises except with Italian help. This is a 19-century idea that has been passed down to the present Mafia families. They are trying to maintain an aura of mystery around the syndicate. They are keeping out people who are as well qualified as members of the Cosa Nostra.

What is the big deal about running gambling and numbers rackets, white slavery rings, and drug syndicates? You don't even need a college education to do most of the jobs that the Mafia requires of its members.

By opening the Mafia to non-Italian blood, I honestly believe the Mafia would be doing itself a great service. It would get fresh ideas, inspired leadership and youthful vigor that the organization so badly needs.

* * *

Why does a godfather always have to be the head of a Mafia family? What would be wrong with having a godmother?

The Mafia will tell you, "This is the way we've always done it."

But times are changing. Everyone wants and deserves a piece of the action. There is no room anymore in this country for an underworld organization that discriminates against a person because he is not of Italian origin.

Although the Mafia is probably the greatest example of free enterprise in this country, I think it's time for the government to step in and say, "If you won't hire women, blacks, Mexicans, Indians or WASPs, then we're going to close you down. That is the law of the land."

Bosch Triptych Stolen From Brussels Church

BRUSSELS, April 1 (AP).—The Adoration of the Magi, a triptych attributed to Dutch master Hieronymus Bosch, was stolen from a Brussels church Friday night, police reported.

The 15th-century painting, insured for $75,000, was taken from the choir of the Gothic Church of Saint Peter, Paul and Guidon in Anderlecht, a suburb of Brussels by two men who climbed to the roof, let down ropes and broke in through a stained-glass window, police said.

Exotic Pets Increasingly on the Loose in U.S.

By Andrew H. Malcolm

CHICAGO (NYT).—An eight-foot python emerged from under a car in downtown Peoria, Ill., recently, then went into the basement of a post office, creating panic among the postal workers.

The snake, no native of central Illinois, was just seeking some warmth. But its plight illustrated a growing phenomenon across the United States. Exotic animals and reptiles are turning up loose in society either as escapees or as pets abandoned by disenchanted owners unequal to providing the special care they require.

The result is some bizarre circumstances that carry a potential for serious injury to passersby, to some regions' ecological systems and to the creatures themselves.

In recent years, experts say, affluent Americans have acquired a record number of exotic animals like ocelots, margays, monkeys, wallabies, hermit crabs, lions, land snails, gorillas, boa constrictors, raccoons, crickets, llamas and piranha fish.

Time to Buy

This development has paralleled increased national interest in ecology. And springtime, when many of these animals are born, is the most popular time to buy.

"There's no question that the problem of exotic pets is growing, especially in places like New York City, where so many people are concerned with 'trendy things,'" said Edward Ricciuti, a writer on animals formerly with the New York Zoological Society.

In New York, one of an increasing number of cities where exotic pets are now illegal, officials reported that 163 people were bitten last year by such pets as ocelots, monkeys, lions, baboons and wolves. Health Commissioner Joseph A. Cimino estimated that the reported total was one-fifth the actual number.

Last year, his men seized 30 such animals and captured several scorpions left behind in vacant apartments. They also subdued a 50-pound chimpanzee when it turned on its owner and recovered eight deadly snakes—six South African vipers and two Indian cobras—from a parked car.

"You've got a lot of crazy people in this town," said Stuart Salenger, a 24-year-old man who worked his way through Columbia University selling unusual animals. "They will buy anything. I've got a guy upstate who wants to buy a camel," said Mr. Salenger. "I've got orders for zebras and giraffes, and I just sold two bison to a man in Rye, N.Y.

"Raccoons are a very big item these days, and so are foxes, skunks, humming birds and timber wolves. I had a wolf myself until he ate my parrot."

Keystone.
What every home should have?

Mr. Salenger said that he was very careful to screen his customers, would not sell illegal animals in the city and required each customer to study animal care before a sale.

Not all of the nation's 36,000 pet shops are conscientious. Some forget to mention city regulations, and few will accept returned animals.

"It's not a problem with the animals," said Mrs. Vaynor McNeill, president of the Washington Humane Society. "It's a problem with the people. The pet shops don't educate the new owners, and it's an awful business trying to find a place for an unwanted unusual animal."

In Chicago, a startled landlord found an anteater in a vacant apartment. In San Francisco, a wandering ocelot followed a child home from a park, and there were reports of alligators in some city sewers and California's San Joaquin River.

Animal Liberation

The results of this form of "animal liberation" can be economically serious. Sizable blocks of monk parakeets have invaded the Middle West and New England. In their native Argentina, they have a bad reputation as fruit filchers and grain eaters.

Other colonies of parakeets have been spotted over Denver. And the land snail, once a popular pet, was found to be fond of eating stucco, especially on houses.

In Florida, where tourism is a $4.6 billion industry, officials say that someone has released some flesh-eating piranha fish in a few waterways. And Florida's walking catfish, which crowds other fish from lakes and ponds and then moves on across dry land, was an apparent escapee from a tropical fish farm.

In some cases, people offer an animal to a zoo, which can only take so many unwanted pythons and monkeys. Besides, once domesticated, wild animals have serious adjustment problems when returned to the wild. When the San Francisco Humane Society returned a raccoon to the woods, it fled back to its trainer.

Other wild pets, like the Peoria python and the Chicago anteater, simply die in captivity.

An Accident

In Arlington Heights, Ill., 11-year-old Vince Madsen rolled over in his sleep and suffocated Sammy, a pet squirrel monkey. Two days later, the family bought another monkey for $130. "Everybody liked Sammy so much we wanted another one," said 12-year-old Toni Madsen.

Experts said that Sammy's death is typical, that wild animals rarely live a complete lifespan as pets.

Not all exotic-pet stories are tragedies. Since 1954, the Charles Greers, of Houston, have lived with Hugo, a 500-pound pizza-loving gorilla who beats his chest to rock and roll music in his cage in a special wing next to the dining room. Although Hugo is greatly afraid of all other animals, the family says that he seems happy.

But other owners of exotic pets believe that such ownership is basically wrong. "I got him because I had a sudden lapse of sanity," said Meg Merrill, whose margay (a small leopard) has lived in her New York apartment for 14 years.

"If I knew then what I know now," she said. "I would never have gotten him. He is an affectionate joy to us but a terrible burden."

Their 17-pound pet, named Montezuma, has cost the Merrills thousands of dollars in veterinarian bills, damaged furniture and clothing and special equipment. They cannot have carpeting, the cat is not house-broken. And their landlord took them to court.

"There's a love between us," Mrs. Merrill said, "but I don't recommend wild animals for pets, especially not on the spur of the moment. I think they should be only where they belong—in the wild."

PEOPLE: Jossi, the Haifa Parrot, Sings His Way Home

At last, a parrot named Yossi has solved a dispute over who owns him by singing in German a rhyme called "Yossi, you stole the goose."

A Haifa court here decided that Yossi belonged to Amos Meir, who taught him the rhyme. But it also decided that the other man in the dispute, Haim Meas, was not guilty of possessing stolen property—Yossi—because he had not had any criminal intentions. A police sergeant testified Friday that he heard Yossi sing the rhyme after he waited at Meas's home for several hours. Meir had earlier told the court that he had taught Yossi the rhyme and the judge had said that if Yossi could sing it this would prove Meir's ownership. At least four court sessions and numerous "interviews" with the heretofore mute parrot were held before he sang Friday to end the months-long litigation.

* * *

Also reunited: Singer Patrice Munsel (remember her?) and six-foot-long pet boa constrictor which she had inadvertently left behind for a day in a motel room in East Lansing, Michigan, where she appeared in the Musical "Applause" at Michigan State University.

* * *

MARRIED: Richard Ryan, 21, and Cheri Fisher, 18, in Van Nuys, California. The groom is the nephew of Mrs. Richard Nixon and she and the President attended the ceremony—a quiet affair which saw the President arrive by helicopter from the Western White House in San Clemente and then be whisked away in a police-escorted motorcade to the Beverly Hilton Hotel to attend a dinner honoring film director John Ford. Nixon gave Ford America's highest civilian award: the Medal of Freedom.

* * *

Meanwhile, other members of the Nixon family circle gathered at the President's Camp David retreat in the Western Maryland mountains this weekend to celebrate the 25th birthday of David Eisenhower, grandson of one President and son-in-law of the incumbent. His wife, the former Julie Nixon, presented David with a coffee table made with a glass display center filled with a collection of President Eisenhower's World War II medals. Joining the young Eisenhowers at Camp David were Edward and Tricia (née Nixon) Cox. Julie had said earlier that this was David's week of decision as to his future career. No decision has been announced.

* * *

MARRIED ELSEWHERE: Princess Amina, 18, the youngest sister of King Hassan II of Morocco, and Driss Ouazzani, 31, a member of a noble family, according to a report from Rabat.

* * *

DOUBLING UP. Mafia films are all the rage in Italy these days. Hong Kong-made films about karate fighters also are making a lot of money in Italy. Petra Productions of Rome put two and two together and announced plans for a film entitled "Karate versus Mafia."

* * *

U.S. TV personality Ed McMahon, Johnny Carson's long-time sidekick on the Tonight show, was flown to a hospital in Miami from Cat Cay in the Bahamas after suffering a head injury when he slipped while boarding a fishing boat. He was treated for a severe cut and bruises and was reported in good condition, according to his manager, Jack Drury. He was expected to be released from the hospital yesterday.

* * *

Another U.S. television personality, Dick Clark, 42, the network afternoon disc jockey of the fifties, has been sued for divorce by his wife of 11 years, Loretta, 37, in Santa Monica, California on grounds of irreconcilable differences. She has asked "reasonable support" for their two children.

* * *

Overseas students will be able to learn obscene language used by Australians at a special course beginning at the University of New South Wales in Sydney. A university spokesman said a lesson in obscene language had been included in a four-week course designed to help overseas students. The course text book translates most of the four-letter words used commonly in Australia, he said. Student counsellor Bob Hay explained: "The problem for most of the overseas students is that they have been taught language that is too stiff and formal. Men of the same age in Australia just don't use these formal terms."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

FOR PROMPT CLASSIFIED SERVICE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE

. For full details on rates, dates, payment.

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse 8, Rm. 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)
BELGIUM: Gascogne S.P.R.L., Avenue Louise 2A, 1050 Bruxelles. (Tel.: 12-62-27.)
BRITISH ISLES: Mr. C. Heard, IHT, 28 Great Queen St., London WC2. (Tel.: 242 8563.)
GERMANY: I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43, 6 Frankfurt-Main. Tel.: 28 26 75. Telex: 416731 IHT D.
GREECE, TURKEY, LEBANON: Mr. Jean-Claude Reynaud, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 618-397.)
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 59 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679 34-37.)
MONACCO: Mr. R.A. Stazzi, 2 R. Wurdoch, Casablanca. (Tel.: 27 26 23 and 27 96 10.)
NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Teesing, 68A Rubenastraat, Amsterdam. (Tel.: 727813.)
PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amber, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793.)
SCANDINAVIA: Mr. Roderick Ingham Clark, 28 Great Queen Street, London WC2. (Tel.: 242 81 74.)
SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Palacios, 7 Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, Apto. 204, Madrid 15. (Tel.: 247 3065.)
SWITZERLAND: Triservice Ruffenacht, 4 Place du Cirque Geneva. (Tel.: (022) 24 22 74.)
U.S.A.: Mr. Frank Tortorello, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022.
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 21 Rue de Berri, 75380-Paris, Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 25509.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOTICE
The New Address of the Embassy of the Republic of Uganda is 13 Ave. Raymond-Poincaré, Paris-16e.

HONG KONG TAILOR-MADE SUITS, shipped anywhere from Hong Kong. Daniel Leung, 117, Claudio Coello, Ground Floor, Left, Madrid 6. From 10 to 7 p.m. Tel.: 2758027. Keep ad.

SHOPPING

TABAC RHEIN Your HAVANA TOBACCONIST at 1 Rue du Mont-Blanc, GENEVA. Phone: 32 97 64.

PETIT-POINT BERTIA. Opernpassage 1/8, Kohlmarkt 9, vis-à-vis Demel. PETIT-POINT BAGS, etc.

MADRID. LT. COL. FRANK MILLER (USAF RET), Lorrain Spanish Gifts Av. Alfonso XIII 93. — 250 1470.

SERVICES

TENSED? Try my relaxing herbal bath, douche, sun lamp, etc. . . By Etoile, Paris, 755-66-72, 750-97-33.

ARTIST painter, palms & bances flats. Call Paris: 533-35-13.

EDUCATION

SPEAK FRENCH in 4 weeks: all day immersion, former head French language school in U.S.A., adults only, modern villa, superb cuisine, tours, world renowned prehistoric wooded feudal Périgord. Moderate. Box No. 332, Herald, Paris

AUTOMOBILES

We buy all American cars
JEAN CHARLES AUTOMOBILES
28 Rue Claude-Terrasse, Paris (16e). Tel.: 225-38-83 & 288-23-16.

1972 FORD CAPRI 2600, American specs., excellent condition. Wr.: S. MOODY, 15 Bld. M.-Leclerc Apt. 7 C, 38-Grenoble, France.

1970 TRIUMPH, TR 6, excellent body, top and engine, new clutch, price: Fr. 13,500. Paris: 566-53-73.

FIAT SPIDER convertible LHD, 1969, £625. London 828 3534, Extension 757.

TAX-FREE CARS

Order now your!!!
Tax Free NEW or USED car.
Lowest OPEL & GM prices.
Other makes upon request.
Worldwide delivery. Registration/-Delivery from 1-2 day on.
ICZKOVITS, GM-Export Dealer, Claridenstr. 26, CH-8027 ZURICH. Tel.: 25-76-10. Telex: 5344.

For TAX FREE CARS & SHIPPING FASTEST DELIVERIES
AMERICAN ADVISORY AGENCY, Rotterdam, Hilton Hotel. Phone: 010.12.97.71.

CAR SHIPPING

CONTINENTAL SERVICE, 24 Rue Lauriston, Paris-16e. Tel.: 704-86-10.
WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Intl., 23 Ave. Opéra, Paris. Tel.: 742-58-36.

MOVING

INTERNATIONAL MOVERS. Specialists of the Door-to-Door Containerized service by surface and by air. TEDI, 124 Avenue Emile Zola, Paris-15e. Tel.: 250-98-30.
WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Intl., 23 Ave. Opéra, Paris: Tel.: 742-58-36.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

REMOVALS—The Express Delivery, 19 Bld. Haussmann, Paris. 824-14-07.
WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Intl., 23 Ave. Opéra, Paris. Tel.: 742-58-36.

SHIPMENT OF ART, PAINTINGS & ANTIQUES

WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Intl., 23 Ave. Opéra, Paris. Tel.: 742-58-36.

FOR SALE & WANTED

DRYEST MARTINI in town at Harry's New York Bar, Sank Roo Doe Noo, Paris (Opera District).

DOUBLE YOUR DIVIDENDS IN SHIPOWNING

The Greek Shipowners and multimillionaires started with a small ship and without bureaucracy. Even today their administration expenses are the lowest in the world.
The Greek-origin shipowning today, in mercantile marine tankers and DWT tonnage, is considered by the English brokerage experts as having the third place in the world, under the Greek and other flags, being family companies 99%. For the first time a Greek maritime company, through the present company, is opening the doors of shipowning to multinational investors. No stock exchanges, etc., just private and over-the-counter investments. This is the way we have kept running for half a century.
No maritime company of Greek-origin shipowning has ever gone to pieces, as they try hard with the lowest possible expenses.
The U.S. Industrialists and their Western European colleagues have been admired for their technical high-grade know-how. The Greek-origin shipowners have their high-sea secrets in this special management.
As China and other multi-populated countries need vessels to carry food and the U.S.A. needs crude oil, do you have any doubts that shipowning is risky? Actually, it is not necessary to invest thousands of dollars. A few dollars are acceptable. Invest as much as $25 a week and forget about it.
YOU DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN A SHORT TIME!
Sometimes in the same year, if the rates of freight are soaring. Companies exempted of taxes are preformation and details, please apply istration. Our company's home offices are in London, as of every Greek shipowner. For further knowing the shipowning and admin to our liaison office in Greece:
INTERCONTINENTAL CARGO & HOLIDAYS SHIP. ASS. INC., LTD.
15, KALARI Street, PAL. PSIKIKON, ATHENS, GREECE.
Telex: 21.4402, Greece.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE & WANTED

For sale: CARAVAN 68, Fr. 2,500. Contact: Pussel, CHAMPIGNY CAMPING, 94500 (France).

'49 MAHOGANY SPINNET SOHMER PIANO for sale. Tel.: 744-38-13.

DIAMONDS

QUALITY DIAMONDS
FOR INVESTMENT.
At first source Antwerp prices. Jewelry from leading designers. Watches and gift items all available at export prices. Visit or write for information to:
VANGARD DIAMONDS
MAC DONALD HOTEL
321 AVE. LOUISE, BRUSSELS.
Tel.: 02/39.80.39.

DIAMONDS
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices, direct from Antwerp. Full Guarantee.
For free price list write:
Joaclim Goldenstein, diamantexpert,
P.O. Box 34, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel.: 33-26-60.

HOTELS - RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

FRANCE

PARIS—UNION Hotel ★★★NN. 44 R. Hamelin (Ave. Kléber), 1, 2, 3 room flats, bath, kitchen. 553-14-25.
PARIS—EIFFEL ELYSEES Hotel, 3 Bd de Grenelle. 578-14-41. View on river. Free parking. Double bath: 515.

GERMANY

NUERNBERG—GRAND HOTEL. 160 rooms, known for personal service.

GREECE

KING GEORGE Hotel, Athens's most distinguished hotel. Tudor Hall. Renowned roof garden, restaurant, facing Acropolis. Telex: 215396.

IRAN

ABADAN—International Hotel, air conditioned, near airport, modern, cocktail lounge, restaurants, pool. Cable: Hotel International—Abadan.

TEHERAN—Sina Hotel, 100 rooms, air-conditioned, restaurant, bar, garden, pool. Telex: 2999. Cable: Smahotel.

PORTUGAL

TORRALTA Alvor Beach
ALGARVE (OPEN ALL YEAR)
Nautical sports, swimming pools, restaurants, self-service, supermarket, boite, typical restaurant, mini-golf boats for fishing, ski.

HOTEL DOM JOAO II
★★★★ on the beach, new 220 rooms, 2 heated pools, restaurants, grill, bars, Conference room. Open All Year. Price in Escudos Double Full Board, Winter from 526 Escudos. Summer from 656 Escudos.

APARTHOTEL, New, on beach, hard, lounges. Price in Escudos. Double: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec. ..... 140 Esc.
March to April ..... 190 Esc.
May to Oct. ..... 300 Esc.

Lagos Beach-Algarve
HOTEL DA MEIA PRAIA
★★★★ Open All Year. Heated pool. Price in Escudos Double Full Board. Winter from 341 Escudos. Summer from 481 Escudos.

For resort.: Cable EKANA-Lisbon TORRALTA-CLUB INTERNACIONAL DE FERIAS, SARL, Avenida Duque de Loule, 66A, Lisbon. Phone: 555400.

ALBUFEIRA—ALGARVE—HOTEL DA BALAIA★★★★. Family Bungalows. Telex: 5398 Balaia-P.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ONE MONTH OF HOLIDAYS in the Costa del Sol with full board & 3 daily hours of Spanish lessons for $168. Academica Oxford, Comedias 11, Malaga, Spain. Tel.: 212309.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ECONOMICAL PACKAGE
Vacation in sunny Spain. U.S. agency offers full week—all rooms with private bath: all meals: tours: entertainment. All inclusive from 559.40. Excellent apartments also available. Free brochures from:
SPANISH FIESTA (H)
BOX 99,
TOSSA DE MAR,
COSTA BRAVA
(SPAIN).

FESTIVAL IN TUNISIA
July & August
Miles DAVIS, Ella FITZGERALDNAR, SLADE, MANTAS de PLATA, African Troupes, SLIDE HAMPTON, Juliette GRECO... Workshops & 5 shows per night.
$197 - 15 DAYS
Includes air transport, housing in seaside bungalows, free entrance for all events and workshops. Weekly departures, information: Paris: 326-13-45, AQUARIOS International, 8 Rue Léopold-Robert. License - A569.

1971 VOLKSWAGEN 27 CAMPER never driven: brand new in Zurich customs warehouse. Fully self-contained, heated, auxiliary generator, pop-up roof, exterior custom teak, stereo, sleeps 3. Cost: Swiss Francs 20,300. Family tragedy forces this sale. Will accept best offer. Contact: Jiri Finkelstein, Admiralty Hotel, Mandavallipakkam, Madras 600028, India, or call: New York 212-891-6233.

LANDROVER EXPEDITIONS from London to Johannesburg. Depart May 12, July 2, August 4. SIAFU, 60 Abbey House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

LOW COST FLIGHTS
Although the International Herald Tribune makes every reasonable effort to screen its advertisers it cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

WHEN FLYING
Contact: Miss Ingrid Wehr for low cost fares to U.S.A., Australia, Africa and Far East by scheduled carrier.
Also selected destinations of Europe.
MAYFAIR TRAVEL
21-22 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 839 1851, 930 1340, 8943, 8919.

NORTH AMERICAN TRAVEL AGENCY
Worldwide charter flights.
Rokin 24, AMSTERDAM. T.: 242517.
25 Haymarket, London SW1. 839-7422.

WORLDWIDE JET FLIGHTS
U.T.S.A., 87 Regent St., London, W.1. Telephone: 734 2924/5/6.
Keizersgracht 382, Amsterdam 256711.

AIR CHARTER SERVICE AGCIS (Since 1969.) 3 Rue d'Artois, Paris-8e. 1 floor sp. — 563-02-15 & 522-02-16.

DAILY FLIGHTS: Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Sth Australia, 421.56; To S'po. £145; New York-Toronto, $62, return. SEAT CENTRE, 124 New Bond St., London. 491 7285/7279.

DISCOUNT AIR TRAVEL 240 1168. Globesair, 35 Bow St., London WC2.
STUDENT YOUTH FLIGHTS—ISTS London: 373 6344, 579-3078, 579 5970.

OFFICE SERVICES

SALES PEOPLE!
Your base in Zurich, Switzerland. Located city center, near Jelmoli. Small office fully equipped, dictaphone, photocopies, etc. Telephone, separate line, mailbox. Secretary available. Daily, weekly or monthly. Reasonable prices.
Write to:
P.O. Box 3131, 8023 Zurich.

LUGANO, SWITZERLAND
Mailing address, telephone, telex, secretarial services, translations, furnished offices and conference room available.
OFFICE ASSIST S.A., P.O. Box 60, 6904 Lugano, Switzerland. Phone: 091/2 27 90.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HAS YOUR MONEY GROWN: 1966 + 50%, 1967 + 130%, 1968 + 170%, 1969 + 44%, 1970 + 82%, 1971 + 9%, May 1971-May, 1972 + 70%? If not, let us tell you how we did it. Performance Management AG, Steinenvorstadt 36, CH-4051 Basel.
AGENTS REQUIRED in all countries to enrol new members for worldwide money organization. Write to: IMO INT., Dept. BCM-IMO, London WC1V, 6XX.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

• HIGH CLASS
AV. FOCH: 410 sq.m., 3rd floor, entrance, indoor balcony, huge salon + small salon + dining room + 5 bedrooms + 3 baths + pantry + linen room, 3 maids' rooms. HIGH PRICE.
NEUILLY: In modern, very high class, building, 160 sq.m., entrance hall + living + dining room (separated) + 2 big bedrooms + 2 bathrooms + pantry + linen room + large kitchen + 300 m. PRIVATE GARDEN. Tel.: 256-22-23.

STAYING IN PARIS?
Be at home with a furnished first-class apartment while owner is absent. Minimum rental: 1 month.
INTER URBIS,
1 Rue Moillen (off Ave. Messine), Paris-8e. — Tel.: 622-46-20, 924-03-75.

8th SAINT-AUGUSTIN: In elegant building, 5 rooms, 160 sq.m., bath, half bath, linen room, phone, possible professional use, maid's room. Fr. 2,400. Unfurnished. Tel.: 265-05-06. LARGIER

Pte. ST.-CLOUD: 11th floor, BALCONY VERY SUNNY. Magnificent double living + 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, PHONE, Carpet, LUXURIOUS MODERN FURNITURE. Fr. 1,770 net. Tel.: 744-33-71.

HOUSING PROBLEMS?
American Advisory Service will find the accommodation you want 7 AVE. GRANDE-ARMEE. 727-48-59.

5th, QUAI ST.-MICHEL
Well furnished studio, kitchen, bath, phone, carpet. Fr. 650. 755-63-86.

OPERA Marvelous double living, kitchen, bath. PHONE. LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED. Fr. 1,000 net. Tel.: 744-33-71.

LEFT BANK, view of Notre-Dame, ravishing designer decorated 3-room apartment. American Reference Company. Tel.: 359-48-16, 359-58-82.

FURNISHED: GEORGE-V, 4 rooms, Fr. 4,000. VICTOR-HUGO, 6 rooms, Fr. 3,500. CHAMP-DE-MARS, 5 rooms, Fr. 3,200. 16th, BOIS, 9 rooms, Fr. 8,000. NEUILLY, 7 rooms, garage, garden, Fr. 6,000. 073-75-32.

DAINTY FURNISHED STUDIO by owner in stately ancient building, overlooking gardens. For tiny gentleman or lady for one Year or more. Fr. 900 monthly. Call: 551-40-52, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LUXEMBOURG: In nice building, large unfurnished 3-room apartment, all comfort + 2 maids' rooms, possibility professional use, with 6-year lease. Tel.: Gérant. 622-49-57, 622-42-81, ext. 38.
VAUCRESSON: BELLE VILLA VUE. 7 pieces, tout confort. Telephone. Grand jardin. Vue imprenable. Fr. 4,000. Tel.: 704-34-77.
ETOILE, NEAR: High floor in new building. New. Splendid 5 unfurnished rooms, 2 baths, phone. Fr. 3,850 net. Tel.: 535-49-40.
16th: NICE DOUBLE LIVING, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, phone. Luxuriously furnished, unique. Fr. 1,300. Tel.: 255-12-20.
6th ARRONDISSEMENT: 130 sq.m., unfurnished double living, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, garage, phone. Tel.: 072-06-15.
BUTTE-MONTMARTRE: Ultra modern furniture, double living + 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, telephone, maid's room. Fr. 1,800. 720-93-13.
7th, INVALIDES: Very luxuriously furnished, triple reception, 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, telephone. Fr. 2,500. Tel.: 720-37-41.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN

10% NET RETURN
Guaranteed through leading bank. Studios & apartments with all modern facilities, swimming pool. Situated in the heart of Torremolinos. Spain's most exciting resort. Safest investment against inflation.
Centrotorre, P.O. Box 41, Torremolinos (Malaga), Spain.

OWNER sells directly, lovely old farmhouse, FORMENTERA, BALEARIC ISLANDS. Large beamed kitchen, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, large living, fireplace, bath, terrace, separate art studio & storage, plus stone barn, 4,000 sq.m. land, view of sea. Sw. Fr. 140,000. Photos & detailed information: Jequier, 68 Bethusy, Lausanne, Switzerland.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS

DIPLOMAT SEEKS 3-bedroom flat, furnished, around 16th, about Fr. 3,000. Telephone: 727-08-49.

PERSONNEL WANTED

IMPORTANT FRENCH COMPANY seeks for ITS PRESIDENT.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
PERFECTLY BILINGUAL
—ENGLISH NATIONALITY.
—MINIMUM 25 YEARS.
—HIGH SALARY.
Send C.V. and photo to: Ref. 3,441, LEVI-TOURNAY
5 Cité Pigalle, 75009 Paris.

Paris-based multinational company seeks
SENIOR ACCOUNTANT
to report directly to the Director of Finance. Minimum age: 30 years. Knowledge of U.S. accounting practices and procedures. Bilingual English/French or English/German. Willingness to travel.
Please forward curriculum vitae to: Box 1,328, ROSELL, 73 Rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris.
Friendly, please call: 073-93-51 or write: Box 25,740, Herald, Paris

EES Concessionaire
F.E.E.C. Offers
High Income Opportunity
to ambitious, aggressive display reps. Previous sales experience not required. Must be well presented. Send recent photo to: Postfach 881, 675 Kaiserslautern, Germany.

MINERVE seeks long/short periods
BILINGUAL TYPISTS
English mother tongue.
Experience not required.
138 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris (16e). Tel.: 727-01-89.
105 Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris (9e).

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Assistant Manager International law firm, located Paris near Opera, seeks Secretary, English mother tongue, top English/French shorthand and typing. Salary open for really qualified person. Tel.: 073-60-58 for appointment.

U.S. DEFENSE CONTRACTOR seeks experienced Univac 1050-II site engineers & maintenance technicians for various sites throughout Europe, near East. Send current resumé, salary requirements: Box 290, I.H.T., 6 Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43

EXPERIENCED construction supervisor, concrete and steel, references. English speaker seeks employment, even in oil field, willing to travel. Write: Box 10,557, Herald Tribune, Paris.

FIRST RATE BILINGUAL SECRETARY for well known American Attorney. Demanding and rewarding post for someone with top skills; some paid overtime. Write: Box 33,196, Herald, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL CAR SALES organization needs qualified salesman for Kaiserslautern office. Call: 0631-55023, Germany.

PERSONNEL WANTED

ATTRACTIVE and congenial girl 21 to 27, to travel Europe, full sales manager. Must be a charming type with personality. Good pay. Send resumé and photo to: Box 10,559, Herald, Paris.

LUXURY CRUISE YACHT requires chief/chief steward for winter/summer cruising. Write: Box 83,127, Herald, Paris.

ACTRESS, blonde, 21-25 yrs., for fall, June. Send photo & C.V. to: Box 25,750, Herald, Paris.

JAPANESE girl wanted: EDEN, 3 Rue du Relder. Tel.: 624-96-65.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER
44, presently employed international concern based in Paris, seeks change France or Belgium. All aspects finance, accounting, legal. Fully bilingual, can be free immediately. Please call: 076-93-51 or write: Box 25,740, Herald, Paris

FEMALE EXECUTIVE, 42, dynamic, excellent appearance and education, bilingual French/English, high echelon, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (shorthand French, English), 7 years professional experience in important international firm (work with management, tourism), good knowledge of Paris, perfect present post. Paris resident. Very serious professional and character references. Free now. Write to: No. 45,039, Contesse Publicité, 20 Ave. Opéra, Paris (1er), who will forward.

GERMAN WOMAN, 33, perfect English & French, seeks position as secretary, PR, Sales, etc. Frankfurt, Stuttgart area. Write: Box 10,358, Herald, Paris.

TOP INTERPRETER/TRANSLATOR attractive, young lady English French, Miss BELIN, 2 & 4 Rue Henri-Brisson, Paris-18e. 255-81-05.

EXCELLENT BILINGUAL SECRETARY AVAILABLE within 2 weeks for top job Paris. Tel.: 231-87-66.

RELIABLE MAN SEEKS JOB in Europe. Tel.: Bradford-on-Avon 3666, mornings.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH AU-PAIRS, MOTHERS HELPS, NANNIES AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. NANNY PERCONNEL, 27 GRAND PARADE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND. Tel.: 64582.

HELP WANTED

AMERICAN PROFESSOR'S FAMILY seeks young woman as mother helper: Washington, D.C. area. Request photo, interests, references. Driver's license desirable. Mrs. Binswanger, 6013 Cooke Lane, McLean, Va., 22101, U.S.A.

U.S. STUDENT to babysit 20 hours per weekend. live-in — 627-09-6.

MOTHER'S HELP for 2-year-old boy. Phone: Paris, 604-53-47.

CHAUFFEUR, very good references, Gds. 23 R. des Acacias, Paris-17e.

AMERICAN BABYSITTER available Paris: 754-35-70.

RESULTS...
IN TERMS OF NEW CLIENTS
Excerpt from a letter from a Swiss "office services" advertiser . . .
"Generally, we have found that each time that our advertisement appears in your newspaper, there is an immediate increase in the number of inquiries we receive for our services.
"More important, having placed the same advertisement in other European newspapers, it is our experience that we receive not only more responses, but that we get more concrete results from the TRIB.
"Although not necessarily of English mother tongue, our clientele, composed of both European-based companies as well as independent business and professional men, seem to respond best to our English language advertisement."
call Trib classified
We do the work. You get the results!